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Russian Troops Nearing Immediate Finland Goal; Sweden Seeking Planes

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 16, 1940

War Summary: Russian Troops Nearing Goal

Finland reports that Russian troops already have entered the outskirts of the village of Summa, the immediate goal of the 16-day offensive now in progress, and that 53 more fortifications have been captured, is believed to indicate that the unrelenting attacks are beginning to tell on Finland's small army, despite Russian losses, which the Finns estimate at 4,000 during the day. Concurrently with the attacks, Russian air raids on towns and villages behind the lines are continuing their destructive work. Despite withdrawals, Finnish commanders say they can hold out for a considerable time yet.

Loans to Finland by way of the other Scandinavian powers appeared blocked as financial quarters in New York disclosed that private American loans probably would be made to none of the northern countries. With this indirect avenue of aid cut off, financial assistance would have to come from the American Government.

Sweden, meanwhile, was seeking permission to contract for more American planes in addition to some 300 swift Vultees and Republics on order since April.

Talk of terms with Russia, unless speedy aid is forthcoming to the Finns from Sweden, was contained in the Stockholm press, causing considerable uneasiness in democratic countries. Premier Hansson of Sweden has issued a statement declaring his Government cannot change its attitude on not officially entering the struggle on Finland's behalf, while British sources state that there are no British troops available for dispatch to Finland. The issue has arisen in view of dispatches mentioning the first considerable withdrawal of Finnish troops from points on the Mannerheim Line. [Details: pages 1, 4 and 7.]

Chinese Forces Report Double Victory

SHANGHAI (P)—China's defenders reported they were forcing the Japanese Army to retreat in campaigns at opposite ends of their country today, while foreign military observers expressed the belief the Japanese invasion had spent its force, still short of its goal. The Chinese said Japanese forces in Kwangsi Province, in South China, were being driven back southward, 1,300 miles to the north. Chinese said they had recaptured the town of Wuhan, forcing the Japanese to stage a general retreat southward toward Peatow.

Republicans Set Convention for June 24

WASHINGTON (P)—The Republican National Committee today fixed Monday, June 24, as the date for the Party's 1940 national convention. The Committee arranged to select a convention city later in the day.

Union Complaint Against Flint Captain Dropped

WASHINGTON (P)—Commander R. S. Field, Director of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, refused today to consider complaints filed by the National Maritime Union against Capt. Joseph A. Gahard of the City of Flint. He said: "I could not give serious attention to statements made by a mess boy and a cook that they were not satisfied with the way the captain handled his job. The evidence submitted does not justify the institution of any investigation on the part of this Bureau."

Japan Halts Departure of Interned Germans

TOKYO (P)—Japan has moved to prevent German sailors from escaping internment and returning to the Reich. Action today came as a sequel to the dispute resulting from Britain's seizure of 21 German sailors aboard the Japanese steamer Asama Maru.

The Ministry of Railways issued an order preventing citizens of belligerent countries actually enrolled in armed services from taking passage on ferries operating between Japan and Korea. The practical effect of the order may be to intern only Germans, as it is possible for them to reach their homeland from Korea by way of the trans-Siberian Railway. British and French nationals are able to return to Europe on their own ships.

Japanese Planes Again Bomb Hanoi Railway

YUNNANFU, China (P)—Japanese warplanes made another raid on the French-operated Hanoi-Yunnanfu-Kunming Railway in Yunnan Province today, but first reports said they had failed to inflict serious damage. The raid occurred between Kiyuan and the French Indo-China border. The line, a vital channel for Chinese war supplies, has been bombed many times since the Japanese established a base in Kwangsi Province.

Jackson to Dismiss Recruiting Indictments

WASHINGTON (P)—Calling it "manifestly unjust to single out" one group for prosecution, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson sent an aide to Detroit today to obtain dismissal of indictments against 16 persons accused of recruiting soldiers for the 1937-38 Spanish Republican Army. He said that in the future the Justice Department would diligently apply the law against organized enlistments in this country for European wars, but that he could see "no good to come from reviving in America the animosities of the Spanish conflict so long as the struggle has ended."

Five Byrd Aides Reach Chile on Return Trip

WASHINGTON (P)—Five members of the Government's Antarctic expedition who are returning to the United States completed the first section of their journey today, reaching Valparaiso, Chile, on the motorship North Star. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, leader of the party, is expected to return on the North Star's next shuttle trip about two months hence.

Paraguayan Cabinet Hands In Resignation

ASUNCION, Paraguay (P)—The Paraguayan Cabinet resigned today after a meeting with President Estigarribia. The only official explanation for the resignation of the Cabinet, which was formed last Aug. 15, was that the Ministers wanted to give the President a free hand to carry out his program.

Oregon Group Wants Roosevelt on Ballot

SALEM, Ore. (P)—The Oregon Commonwealth Federation has filed petitions with the Secretary of State to place President Roosevelt's name on the Oregon Democratic Presidential primary ballot May 17. Petitions contained 1,200 signatures. The Oregon Commonwealth Federation is a "liberal" group.

Blum Proposes Change in French Censorship

PARIS (P)—Former Premier Léon Blum opened a debate on complaints against French censorship today by recommending to the Chamber of Deputies "a new orientation of the system because of too many difficulties for the working press." M. Blum, Socialist leader, cited conflicting orders which, he said, prohibited publication of certain types of news in some papers but permitted them to appear in others.

J. P. Morgan & Co. to Become Corporation

NEW YORK (P)—J. P. Morgan & Co., for many years one of the dominant private banking houses in the United States, will become a public corporation on April 1 by taking out a charter under the laws of the State of New York, it has been announced by the firm. [Details: Financial Page.]

Missouri Croppers Found in Need of Aid

SIKESTON, Mo. (P)—The problem of surplus labor in Missouri's cotton "boothel"—where sharecroppers staged a roadside demonstration in January, 1939—was shown today to involve more than 600 families comprising some 3,365 individuals. The State Employment Service said these families could expect no more than temporary work of chopping and picking cotton this year unless some rehabilitation program was adopted.

If Winter Comes, So Will Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lee, Mass.
In the midst of the worst blizzard in at least four years, Town Clerk John J. Bossidy announced the Feb. 16 appointment of a Bathing Beach Committee.
Mr. Bossidy hastened to add, however, that the functions of committee members would not start for a while yet, until the sun is a little higher.

N. Y. Bankers Bar Loans To Scandinavia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—All Scandinavia was placed in the category of Finland in so far as money was concerned in the highest financial quarters here today. Briefly, it was said that while American sympathies were wholeheartedly with the Finns, the Swedes, the Danes, the Norwegians, banks of deposit could not under existing European conditions lend depositors' money to them nor offer Scandinavian bonds to prospective buyers as worthwhile investment.

This authoritative statement of the situation follows close on the heels of reports that a loan for 144 late model Vultee fighting craft costing about \$10,000,000. "Even a superficial survey of northern European conditions would convince any banker of the impracticability of lending money to Scandinavia," one of the most important bankers in New York, who refused to permit a direct quotation, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here today.

Forecasts Long War

"It looks like the war in Europe is going to last a long time and that Denmark will be attacked and overrun by Germany," he continued. "Sweden and Norway are in the path of the Russo-German offensive. With such an outlook, no responsible banker could consider lending money there."

With this situation obtaining in the United States, and with only limited aid available from England and France, the situation in Europe's north country was viewed through fogged glasses. The only words of cheer and encouragement in connection with the situation came from men who paid high tribute to the bravery of the Finns and voiced moral encouragement for the Swedes, the Danes, and the Norwegians. At the same time it was admitted that this did not constitute the effective military aid they so greatly needed.

A financial help in this country must come, first, from the Government and, second, from a public who see Scandinavia making a desperate stand for popular government.

Scandinavia Confident

In the face of the Neutrality Act, financial help from Washington for military supplies was immediately ruled out of the question. The most to be expected, it was declared, was money for civilian relief aid.

In pro-Finnish quarters it was held, however, that a way would be found to get around the Neutrality Act without the United States violating its provisions. Finland and all Scandinavia are confident, it was said, that when the time rolls around for Congress and the Washington Administration to act, the Finns, Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes will get the money they need, and that meanwhile they are "not concerned whether Congress attaches strings to any loan proposal that would forbid use of such funds for the purchase of weapons or other military supplies in this country." Commenting on this situation, the Foreign Observer World Trade Survey prepared by the editors of the Living Age magazine, said on Jan. 31 they had been informed "by two unimpeachable sources" that "a formula was reported already agreed upon and now in operation that permits Finland to obtain necessary weapons and ammunition without provoking valid objections from isolationists that an attempt is underfoot to embroil this country in the European war."

The Monitor Index

Friday, Feb. 16, 1940

A Symphony Orchestra Tour	2
Behind the Headlines	3
Travelers	3
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	3
The Home Forum	4
Right Expectation	4
(With Polish Translation)	4
Boston and New England News	9, 10, 11
Weather	9
Shopping Column	9
The Monitor Views the News	10
Radio Timetable	10
Rhode Island Letter	10
Real Estate Column	11
Local Arts and Theater Page	11
Hollywood Letter	12
Sports Page	12
Financial Page	14-15
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	20

Britain Pushes Trade Dealings In Scandinavia

New pacts expected to ameliorate hardships of northern neutrals—Other talks also.

By J. Emlin Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Announcement of new trade understandings between Britain and Norway, Sweden, and Denmark by which the hardships imposed upon the Scandinavian Nations by the blockade may be ameliorated, is expected shortly.

Negotiations aimed at insuring delivery of essential imports from Northern Europe have been in progress for some time, and the conferees are understood to be nearing a satisfactory understanding.

These negotiations are not so much trade treaties as agreements for regulation of trade under exceptional war conditions—particularly of delays and inconveniences due to the British contraband control.

In each case a joint standing committee of representatives of Britain and each of the Scandinavian Countries concerned has discussed the issues, and it has been arranged that the committees shall meet periodically to examine the working of regulations already agreed upon, remedy their defects, and make improvements.

Talks Under Way

Such an arrangement was signed with Sweden Dec. 9, 1939, and similar arrangements for Norway and Denmark are now being given final shape through the presence of a British delegation in Oslo, and a Danish delegation here in London.

Outbreak of war placed the Scandinavian countries in an economic dilemma since Britain was their best peacetime customer and, except for Sweden, Britain was also their main supplier of goods. In addition, all except Norway are under German strategic control through its domination of the Baltic. In consequence, when their chief exports, such as timber, wood pulp, and mineral ores, and their imports, such as foodstuffs, were placed on the contraband

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

American Women in Tribute To Work of Susan B. Anthony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Through representatives of their organizations in Washington, millions of American women last night paid tribute to Susan B. Anthony on the 120th anniversary of her birth.

The ceremony, sponsored by the National Woman's Party, was held beside the Adelphi Johnson statue of Miss Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Lucretia Mott, in the crypt of the United States Capitol.

Miss Anthony, born in Adams, Mass., of Quaker parentage, devoted 60 years to crusading for the freedom of women. Year after year, wearing a little red shawl, she trudged up the steps of the Capitol, demanding that women be given the vote.

Chief tribute on her anniversary was paid Miss Anthony by Representative George H. Bender, (R) of Ohio, who held her heroism to be as great as that of any in the records of American history.

"Today," he said, "we men look

A Brookline Snowplow Bucks Big Drift



By a Staff Photographer

Remember This for Next July

Women Join Efforts to Sift Propaganda From the Facts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO.—In an organized effort to sort out the facts from propaganda concerning momentous issues of the day, and to determine just what women can do to help solve them, 2,000 business and professional women met here Feb. 10 and heard home, business, and Government representatives tell their stories.

Homemakers urged more mutual appreciation among housewives and the professions, and asked that housewives be recognized as outstanding businesswomen, and in that status be invited to professional and businesswomen's clubs.

A Chicago manufacturer, Charles S. Craig, asked that well-meaning women's clubs quit urging legislation to protect the woman worker. She has demonstrated, said he, her ability to take care of herself in the competition for the responsible jobs business has to offer. If there's any legislation needed to

protect women in business, it's needed for all employees, he contended, and should be sought on that basis.

Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, said if all the married women now in business were dismissed, it wouldn't make even a dent in the unemployment situation. Only six per cent of the labor market in 1930 were married women.

The proposed laws to bar married women from gainful employment are a threat to all women in business, she declared. Single women are involved because they are the wives of tomorrow. She called such legislation an attack on a minority group—an opening wedge for an autocracy in economic affairs. Limiting a family income to \$1,800 and \$1,500—as would be done if some of the bills against married women working were passed—was an attack on the family life of America.

Government by Law
To the question of how legislators feel about receiving inquiries on legislative matters, Hugh W. Cross, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, said printed, mimeographed, stereotyped cards, and petitions with many names attached mean little; but intelligent suggestions from individuals mean much. "It's one of the greatest means we have," said he, "of gauging public sentiment, or determining how various bills will affect specific groups of our citizenry."

The women were urged to remember that theirs is a Government by law and not by men, and to work to keep it so; to work not only to get out the vote, but more important, to make sure the type of men and women up for office are worth voting for. Women need to encourage into the public affairs of the land, the right type of men and women.

Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick, noted journalist, measured women's progress in the newspaper headlines of bygone days.

A resolutions committee, headed by Miss Celia M. Howard, an attorney of Chicago and Second Vice-President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, is to draft resolutions that will be submitted to all the women in the 25 organizations that sponsored this Mid-west conference. No resolutions were made from the floor, because the women intend to "think the issues through" before coming to conclusions, and then "do something."

Mrs. Marguerite Dugan Bodzick, Democratic National Committee woman for Delaware, presided at the ceremony. Messages were read from Representative Mary T. Norton, dean of the women members of Congress, and Senator Guy M. Gillette, (D) of Iowa.

Airport Rentals Up 50 P. C.

Boston Airport, whose operation has been showing a great deal of red ink, moved a step nearer the black today as officials of the Park Department revealed at hearings of the Appropriation Committee of the City Council that the City has raised the rental on hangars and waiting rooms 50 per cent to the private companies using the field.

The new increased rentals, it was admitted, have been in effect since the first of this year. Fifty per cent is the maximum amount which the City of Boston could raise the rentals under the terms of the contract by which the City took over control of the airport property from the State in 1928. At present, the income from the airport rentals has been approximately \$13,000 a year. Due to the increase, the income for 1940 should be nearer \$20,000.

However, further questioning revealed that the operating cost of the airport are close to \$40,000 a year. To bridge the \$20,000 deficit still remaining, a plan is in negotiation to charge fees for the landing of each plane. A complicated plan is now awaiting the approval of William P. Long, Park Commissioner, and Mayor Tobin, according to information obtained this morning.

Graduated charges will be worked out, with the rate per plane decreasing in proportion to the number of planes using the airport. Under the present plans, this charge will amount to about \$12,000 a year for American Airlines, and about half that much for the Boston and Maine Airlines, thus raising the airport's income

considerably. When such arrangements are completed, the Park Commission estimates that the airport budget will be balanced within two years.

The first step in this direction was to send a 109-word cable to Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, asking him to make attempts to stop "this senseless slaughter." This was to send a 109-word cable to President Roosevelt requesting him to lend his support to the movement.

The founders of the Student Peace Movement are Philip Conaway, of Queens Village, Long Island; Robert C. Fox, of La Porte, Ind.; John C. Gorman and Wesslau G. Wright, of Bronxville, N. Y., and William Reiber, of New York City. They hope to unite the youth of America by contacting prominent persons and the leaders of youth groups throughout the country.

The students attempted to speak

Life Insurance Is Big Factor On U. S. Farms

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—John Jones, who increased his life insurance last spring, lives in a big city and hasn't seen a farm in years. He is disdainful of farmers and strongly prejudiced against Federal efforts to aid them.

But John Jones' life insurance money, it develops in testimony before the Federal Monopoly Committee, and the reserves of millions of other John Joneses, has been pumped together in the 26 big life insurance companies which dominate the investment field in the United States today, and an aggregate of billions of dollars has been invested into farm mortgages.

Mr. Jones isn't aware of it, but these insurance companies, when deflation hit the American farmer, were forced to move in and take over a big share of the farms themselves. And today, the big insurance companies are wily, among the biggest farmers in the United States. Nobody is more benefited by farm benefits, paid out by the Government, than

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Japan Doubts U. S. Embargo

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (P)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita said today he did not believe the United States would impose an embargo on sales to Japan but added that "no optimism can be entertained" concerning this question.

Replying to a questioner in the House of Representatives, Mr. Arita declared there is deep-rooted opinion in the United States in favor of placing an embargo on sales of materials on which Japan relies for its campaign in China.

"Force of circumstances" will rule developments, he said, and whether there is an embargo "will depend on the self-discipline of the American and Japanese peoples."

Since termination Jan. 26 of the American-Japanese trade treaty as a result of the United States' denunciation, there has been widespread anxiety in Japan concerning the possibility of an embargo.

Mr. Arita said he favored a settlement of American issues from "the viewpoint of Japan's independent stand." He said the United States should recognize the progress of military operations in China.

The Foreign Minister said: "There are people in the United States who understand the situation well and even those favoring an embargo will have to reconsider the step at the last moment. I personally think, because they know what will come after enforcement."

"This makes me think the United States will not take the step. However, no optimism can be entertained."

There was no explanation of Mr. Arita's reference to "what will come after" an embargo. Unofficial observers have expressed belief that Japan would take reprisals, perhaps against American interests in China.

Arms Violators Fined \$328,000

NEW YORK (P)—Five firms and five individuals must pay fines totaling \$328,000 for selling airplanes and other war supplies to Bolivia in violation of the neutrality embargo put into effect during the Gran Chaco war.

Federal Judge John W. Clancy also sentenced three of the individuals—Alfred J. Miranda, Jr.; his brother, Ignazio, and Freeman Higgins, officials of Miranda Brothers, Inc., and the American Armament Company—to a year and a day each in prison, plus fines of \$2,000. They were accused of having sold \$180,000 worth of munitions and fragmentation bombs to Bolivia in January, 1935.

The Miranda Brothers' firm and the Armament Company, New York City firms, were fined \$20,000 each.

Other fines imposed yesterday: John S. Allard, President of the Curtis-Wright Export Corporation, and Clarence W. Webster, South American agent for the Curtis-Wright interests, \$11,000 each; the Curtis-Wright Export Corporation; Curtis Aeroplane and Motor Company, Inc., and the Curtis-Wright Airplane Company, joint total of \$260,000. They were accused of selling machine guns, Condor planes, demonstration planes, bomb racks and airplane parts to Bolivia.

N. E. Slowly Digs Its Way To Normalecy

New storm is expected to miss Boston—Railroads nearly normal—State roads clear.

With railroads virtually back to normal and other transportation agencies making rapid strides toward full restoration of service, most workers in the storm-affected parts of New England got to work on time today, despite a few continuing evidences of Wednesday night's 14-inch snowfall.

As city, State, and transit agencies sought to clear remaining motor cars from stalled and still unplowed residential streets and rural highways, new storm warnings were issued in the Gulf of Mexico, where New England's latest blizzard originated, but the Boston Weather Bureau said the new storm "probably" would miss New England.

Many shop-workers and office-workers left their autos at home today and crowded onto trains. Those who did drive into work in the Greater Boston area found main highways cleared, in the main, but subject to occasional detours.

The Weather forecast for New England was generally fair tonight and Saturday, with slightly decreasing temperatures, except along the coast, where little change in thermometer readings was anticipated.

Have to Wait and See

A new storm, now causing rain in Southern Texas, with a depression area extending northward through the center of the Country as far as Canada, probably will move eastward over the week end and reach the Atlantic coast by Sunday morning, Mark T. Nesmith, senior meteorologist in charge of the Boston Weather Bureau, declared.

Mr. Nesmith, therefore, Mr. Nesmith predicted cloudy weather, probably followed by light snow flurries, but he admitted the flurries might become another blizzard, or on the other hand, might not appear at all.

"Seasonable temperatures" were forecast by Mr. Nesmith. With the mercury at a low point of 20 degrees in Boston last night, the minimum will be only about two degrees lower tonight, he estimated. Thus, neither a serious "freeze" of the great drifts still covering many sections of highways, nor a sudden thaw is anticipated, he said.

No Flood Menace

Further assurance given by the meteorologist was that the covering of snow in the headwaters of New England streams and rivers is "about normal" for this season of the year, despite the heavy blizzard, and that, therefore, no special flood menace has resulted from the storm. In fact, he added, the heavy snowfall, if it melts normally, will be of great benefit to farmers and to public reservoirs, for the ground water content now is unusually low.

In Rhode Island, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt appealed to motorists to keep their cars out of Rhode Island cities, as augmented highway forces, their work hampered by countless stalled cars, bent their backs to the second-day task of moving a record snowfall out of traffic's way.

Main arteries throughout the State were open. Private cars and trucks as well as busses found little difficulty on the open highway today, but traffic in the cities was still sporadic. In Providence, police ordered motorists to remove stalled cars within 24 hours or face prosecution.

Food Stores Open Sunday

While the number of fatalities attributed to the storm in New England rose to 29 today, and toll in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States rose to 40, signs of a return to normal conditions came from many communities.

Stores and schools reopened in big cities, such as Boston and Providence, but in some smaller communities the schools remained closed. The police in Boston announced that food stores would be permitted to open on Sunday to accommodate purchasers who have been unable to meet their needs.

Word from Provincetown, Mass., was that the famous Wharf Theater there was crumbling to wreckage after having been battered by the 40-mile winds which marked the blizzard. Claimed to be the oldest summer theater in the country, it was the proving ground for some plays of Eugene O'Neill.

Massachusetts' 2,000 miles of State highways were open to two lanes of traffic today and by nightfall will be plowed to their full width, James E. Lawrence, State Maintenance Engineer, declared.

About 350 trucks and 1,000 men are still working to widen the plowed areas, sand the roads and clear 300 to 400 miles of secondary roads, he reported. Yesterday the State force reached a peak of 700 trucks and 2,000 men.

Boston's downtown digs out

Page 2.

Behind the Headlines

Lord Tweedsmuir, author and public servant, illustrates the capacity of British statescraft to enlist profound thinkers — His biography of Roman Emperor Augustus offers brilliant commentary on world affairs.

It is perhaps not necessary that all rulers should be philosophers, but it is highly desirable that statesmen should be thinkers. Happy is that nation which can draw, for its leading servants of the public, upon a reservoir of men who have been trained to use a high level of political intelligence.

John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, was such a man.

I have just been glancing again over his life of the Roman Emperor Augustus, published in 1937, two years after this remarkable author-statesman had come to Canada as Governor-General. Here is one of those rare books, a biography of a statesman, written by a statesman who was, besides, a man of letters.

Here is a commentary on world affairs today, written by one who had his full share in shaping them, yet seen through the eyes of a Roman ruler whose domain comprised most of the civilized world in his time.

'Passion for Regimentation'

What would Octavius Augustus think of the things that are happening today, if he could return and comment on them? John Buchan ventured to surmise what his thoughts might be. His analysis was, in part as follows:

"Chiefly, I think, he (Augustus) would be perplexed by the modern passion for regimentation and the assumed contradiction between law and liberty. His aim had been to keep the masculine vigor of the republic character, and to cherish likewise all worthy local and provincial autonomies, for he recognized that the Empire de-

pended upon men, and men to be of any account as citizens must have a decent measure of freedom. He would sadly admit that the machine which he created had been too strong for Roman liberties, and that in its grip the Roman character had lost its salt and iron. Being too much governed, men had forgotten how to govern themselves. But in the centuries since his death he had observed that the world had discovered certain methods of which he had not dreamed, and that it was possible for greater numbers than he had ever ruled to live a life which was both orderly and free. With the disappearance of slavery and the spread of education the constituents of society had changed, and self-government need not be mob-government. Here lay a path to the solution of what had been his gravest problem, and he would be amazed that men should so light-heartedly reject it. And when this expert in mechanism observed the craving of great peoples to enslave themselves and to exult hysterically in their bonds, he would wonder how to dis-

Now and Then

Lord Tweedsmuir saw a certain resemblance between the times Augustus—in whose reign Jesus was born at Bethlehem—and the modern world. "Once again," he writes, "the crust of civilization was worn thin, and beneath can be heard the muttering of primeval fires. Once again many accepted principles of government have been overthrown, and the world has become a laboratory where immature and feverish minds experiment with unknown forces."

Once again problems cannot be comfortably limited, for science has brought the nations into an uneasy bondage to each other."

Lover of Peace

Augustus, although a great warrior, had no love of war, according to Lord Tweedsmuir. "He had prided himself on having given the world peace," writes the biographer, "and he would be amazed by the loud praise of war as a natural and wholesome concomitant of a nation's life. Wars he had fought from an anxious desire to safeguard his peoples, as the shepherd builds the defenses of his sheepfolds, but he hated the thing, because he knew well the deadly 'disordering' which the Greek historian noted as the consequence of the most triumphant campaign. He would marvel, too, at the current talk of racial purity, the exaltation of one breed of men as the chosen favorites of the gods, that would seem to him a defiance not only of the new Christian creed, but of the stoicism which he had sincerely professed."

Broad Humanity

These profound comments upon the affairs of our day now displayed against their historical background, are from the pen of the same man who wrote such thrilling works of fiction as "The Thirty-Nine Steps," and "Green Mantle." The broad humanity of his viewpoint, and the scope of his talents are an enduring monument to the capacity of British statescraft for bringing within its orbit the whole wide range of man's ability to govern himself in the interest of his brethren.

Rex Miller

Labor's Peace Talk Militant Along Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO—A five-year plan peace such as proposed for the Pacific Coast labor front by Harry Bridges, is recognized by the Maritime Federation of the Pacific as a proposal for an armistice, no more.

"The Pacific Coast maritime unions," said the Federation in a recent press statement, "are now meeting in San Francisco on a permanent waterfront peace plan proposed in the interests of union labor, business, and the public." The statement accented the word "permanent."

A similar flat declaration in favor of permanent peace, or even the five-year plan, peace has not as yet been made by official spokesmen for the employers' side of the question.

Mr. Bridges proposed that his five-year peace be based upon recognition of gains in wages, hours, and working conditions attained by the maritime unions in

years of striving which was sometimes "bitter."

Theoretical Realm

The Maritime Federation goes beyond the Bridges proposal into the theoretical realm of permanent labor peace with this declaration: "No group, whether employer or employee, that does not have an ulterior motive can oppose what the maritime unions propose, namely, a permanent waterfront peace based on big business recognition that unions are here to stay and that those fundamental things already established over a period of years be recognized as necessary to the very existence of the unions."

A five-year peace, then, or a permanent peace, would, from the Federation's viewpoint, be based by compulsion on today's status in the field of labor relations. Here, again, the agreement from the employers' side is lacking. Probably, also, there is no authority on the employers' side empowered to make such an agreement.

Among the employers as among the members of the various unions it is not difficult to find individuals who strongly favor a five-year peace as a move that might lead to permanent peace. But the force of this opinion is not, apparently, strong enough on either side as yet to affect a majority move toward serious give-and-take peace negotiations.

Pointed Words

In the same press statement in which it told of meeting in San Francisco on a permanent waterfront peace plan, the Maritime Federation—which represents longshoremen, fishermen, cannery workers, marine cooks and stewards, and many other unions connected with shipping—broadcast pointed words that must have seemed to employers of labor to be something less than a genuinely friendly appeal for a peace conference.

"These unions have contended for years," said the Federation,

"that the dominant reason for constantly recurring strife on the waterfront came about through the incessant attacks of big business and financial interests seeking to destroy the waterfront unions because of their progressiveness and militancy and return the waterfront to 'open shop' status that prevailed prior to 1934."

"These attacks have been carried on through false fronts such as the Associated Farmers, the Committee of 43, the San Francisco Employers' Council, the Southern Californians, Inc., etc., and these organizations are just what we say they are—false fronts organized and financed by big business."

Perhaps Dean Wayne Morse, veteran mediator from the University of Oregon Law School, has a technical name for that particular type of peace move. Dean Morse has been in the field here attempting to knit together whatever peace ends he can reach. "No third party—arbitrator or government agent—can take the place of the will of both parties to settle a labor dispute," he asserts. "If the will is strong enough reason has little difficulty in showing the answer."

Complex Problem

The ultimate answer to this, one of the most complex and costly problems on the entire American labor front, undoubtedly is included somewhere in the Dean's somewhat axiomatic remarks.

A quick poll of opinion in almost any section of San Francisco's population would without question, show a wider, stronger desire for labor peace than ever before. The citizenry in general believes it is vitally necessary. And this citizenry includes many on both sides of the argument.

The Federation of unions closed its recent "communique for peace"—if there can be such a thing—with words that were almost wistful in their appeal. The words were:

"In view of the above facts, we are of the firm conviction that an honest waterfront peace can and must be negotiated, if all concerned will co-operate in putting an end to the false 'ghost town and labor strife' propaganda.

"We call upon business, the public, and the community in general to join with and support the maritime unions in their demand for permanent waterfront peace on the basis outlined here."

Five Air Lines Get U. S. Safety Awards

NEW YORK (AP)—Five domestic air lines, with 100 per cent operation records over a period of years, were given "safety awards" Feb. 15 by the National Safety Council, headed by Harry F. Guggenheim, industrialist and supporter of aviation research.

They were American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, Pennsylvania Central Airlines, Northwest Airlines, and Continental Air Lines.

The Council pointed out, however, that Transcontinental and Western Air and United Air Lines, as well as all but two of 13 carriers in a "Class B and C" group which flies shorter distances daily, also had 100 per cent safety records in 1939.

The Council observed that domestic lines had flown 81,700,000 miles with only two accidents involving fatal injury to either passengers or crew in 1939.

Candles for Colts' Birthday



Wide World

Their Guest Brings a Bunch of Carrots

The twin Arabian colts born at the W. D. Kellogg ranch of the University of California at Pomona celebrate their first birthday. Each cake of hay has one candle. The colts are named Calisabi and

Calisibiat. Their little friend is Nancy Richmond. The colts are said to be the only Arabian twins in the United States, and probably also in the world. The trio paint a fine picture.

Negro Education in the South

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the seventh of his articles.

By R. H. Markham

Star Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Knoxville College is one of the South's heroic institutions, bravely trying to prepare Negroes for a fair and honorable place in American life. There are approximately 80 others in this part of the country, maintained largely by men and women who believe that brotherhood, co-operation and mutual assistance form the only basis for democratic society.

They are of especial importance just now, because a new crisis has been brought about by the natural strivings of intelligent negro youth who wish to get a higher education and occupy the social positions to which well prepared American citizens feel entitled. One of the most authoritative American sociologists, Dr. Howard W. Odum, a Southerner, refers to this "new crisis of race relations in the South" in a comparatively recent number of "The Carolina Magazine." He also writes of "the new tension arising from the impatience and enthusiasm of the younger generation of Negroes."

Knoxville College is trying to help America meet this situation wisely. At a chapel service there, which I visited, an eloquent negro pastor spoke of an earnest audience of young men and women about the "narrow way." He urged the youth of his race not to be led away by vagaries and temptations, but to give themselves to hard work, diligent study, the building of character, and with purity of heart to strive for the creation of a better day. His theme was much the same as that of the negro poet, James D. Corrothers, when he wrote:

"To be a Negro in a day like this demands rare patience—patience that can wait in utter darkness."

Depends on Gifts

Knoxville College has a campus of 80 acres. Its 12 substantial buildings are situated on a beautiful hill overlooking the city, and about a mile from the business center. It has 370 students of whom more than half are women. It belongs to the Association of American Colleges and is recognized as qualified to give a bachelor's degree. It is supported by voluntary contributions and by the small income from a \$600,000 endowment.

It is the "leading educational institution for negro youth" of the United Presbyterian Church. The atmosphere of the school is deeply religious and it hopes to "bring every student into personal allegiance to Jesus Christ." It also tries to demonstrate "that education is life, is for life, and is co-extensive with life." It is conducted by an able President, Dr. Samuel McPherson Laing, who was once a missionary educator in Egypt, and has a staff of 41 well prepared white and colored teachers.

Idealism and Realism

No school could more frankly or courageously base its idealism on realism, yet one feels a certain amount of confusion among the youth in the halls of Knoxville College. One of the oldest and wisest negro educators there favored me with the following information:

"Negro" education has gone through three phases. At first, friendly white people hastened to give negro leaders a little elemental knowledge and instruction. You remember we had all been slaves. We were almost all illiterate and utterly inexperienced. So it was necessary immediately to train some Negroes to help lead the

others. The United Presbyterian Church undertook that task here in Tennessee, as early as 1863—even during the war. This college was opened ten years later. Those early years mark a period of rudimentary negro education.

"After that came a second period of practical preparation, designed to teach Negroes how to work. It was very plain that the Negroes would have to make their living by doing simple, menial tasks, and their leaders, white and Negro, set out to prepare them for that. They had very great success and may rejoice in one of the noblest educational achievements of modern times.

"But it is conceivable that the whole negro race will be content to work only with its hands. Shall Negroes be forever shut away from higher pursuits? In a democracy such a thing is unthinkable. Nothing could be more natural than that many Negroes now, in this third generation of freedom, should aspire to enter the professions and hold positions corresponding to their ability as the third phase of their education. Any one acquainted with the spirit of democracy any place in the world knows this must be so. So now we are building a negro intelligentsia.

What of the Future?

"But what are these able, determined, ambitious negro intellectuals to do? There aren't enough places even for white graduates. If your children are concerned about their future, think how mine are concerned!" exclaimed this negro educator.

"The young people here tend to grow bitter," he went on. "They wonder if all this collegiate work isn't in vain. They lose faith. The old-time religion doesn't attract them as it used to. Christianity seems false; brotherly love a deception. My son says he wants some of the good things in the world, too. But he feels locked out."

So do many other sons and they say so very insistently, even raucously. Nowhere is this more keenly realized than in the South. And no part of our country is more earnestly trying to meet the problem than the South. The leaders here point out that great progress has been made. The advance of the Negroes during the last half century is a modern miracle, they assert. And more is being spent by

these states on negro schools than on all Southern schools, in 1900.

It must not be forgotten that the South is an area of many children. The negro children here alone outnumber all the white children in the whole of New England. And the South, in general, is not rich. Most Southern States spend a larger proportion of their taxes on education than most other States. North Carolina, for example, expends more than 30 per cent on public instruction—only seven other States do that. It maintains 1,817 elementary schools for Negroes, as well as a State Negro College, and high grade Trade Schools.

The South has made heroic efforts during recent years to improve its education, both white and Negro. To do that it has had to assume tax burdens ten times higher than those in some richer States. The South has one-third as many inhabitants as the whole country had in 1900, but for that third it maintains an educational enterprise greater than that of the whole Nation in 1900. It even has more high school students and accredited high schools than America 40 years ago. A third of all our country schools and a third of all the pupils transported in buses are in the South, where only a fifth of the population lives.

Negro School Problem

Two million negro children are in school, where they are being instructed by 40,000 teachers; about 12,000 negro students are in colleges, and illiteracy has been reduced from 80 per cent to 29 per cent.

These achievements are remarkable, but responsible Southerners do not pretend they are satisfactory. They themselves point out that for one dollar spent on negro pupils four are spent on white. "In Crittenden County, Arkansas, the disproportion is 1 to 30, in Macon County, Georgia, 1 to 25; in Mississippi, 1 to 9." Many other glaring inequalities are disclosed by the Southerners themselves.

Leaders here do not minimize the difficulties nor the needs, but encouraged by remarkable past achievements and ever-growing co-operation, they dare believe this problem will find gradual solution in the spirit of American democracy and Christian brotherhood.

Stefansson Says Arctic Regions Offer Way to Peace Among Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The only real hope for future world peace lies in the frozen fastnesses of the Far North, in the opinion of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, who lectured at Wofford College on the vital possibilities of the great Northern areas in fostering and facilitating a return to normal conditions in a disrupted world.

With the principal countries of the globe fighting for "living space," declared Mr. Stefansson, the Arctic and the sub-Arctic offer vast unexploited natural resources in localities which have been found easily habitable by white men.

The common theory, the explorer said, that the Arctic is an extensive ice-bound territory, unfit for habitation by human beings from civilized countries, is entirely false.

Just the reverse is true, if anything. There are large reaches of arable land, abundant in mineral resources and timber, which have not yet been settled or even explored by white men. As examples of nations that have profited by their exploitation and sub-Arctic resources, Mr. Stefansson cited Finland and Russia, where enormous strides have been taken in the conquest of hitherto unexplored and unsettled lands.

That certain areas of the Arctic possess living resources has been demonstrated time and again by Mr. Stefansson and his parties,

who lived off the land and by foraging for long periods of time, equipped only with instruments for exploring and charting and depending entirely on the country itself for foodstuffs.

Although he and his men subsisted almost wholly on meat, they found their diet satisfactory for all their needs.

Mr. Stefansson's career as an explorer and map-maker are well known and highly significant. He has surveyed extensive areas in the Canadian Arctic which were previously unknown; he has contributed three new islands to the maps of the Arctic lands; he has charted unknown seas; and he was the first to explore the Horton River, a stream similar in dimensions to the Hudson River. His experiences and discoveries have provided material for 12 books, numerous magazine and newspaper articles and countless lectures during the past 25 years.

Honored After 40 Years

SAN FERNANDO, Calif. (AP)—It was back in 1898 that Arthur D. Paschall distinguished himself by rescuing his patrol command from Spanish artillery fire at the battle of San Juan Hill. But it was only a few days ago that recognition of his heroism—in the form of a Distinguished Service Cross—arrived from Washington.

Argentina Wants Own Fleet To Carry on World Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—In appointing an official commission for the organization of a national mercantile marine, President Ortiz has satisfied a large section of the business community who feel that Argentina, largely dependent on its export trade, should not continue to rely on transoceanic carriage for foreign shipping.

Outbreak of the war and the prospect of a serious diminution in world tonnage as the result of submarine and mine warfare brought the subject to a focus, especially when the arguments of the civil community were reinforced by national defense leaders.

Argentina has a total foreign trade of something like \$850,000,000 yearly. Practically all of this, imports and exports, are carried overseas in foreign vessels. When peace and relatively free trade were the rule, the deficiency was not noted. The prewar spread of autarchy prompted comparison of Argentina's situation to that of other countries with smaller overseas trade, but adequate shipping then was available, bringing its early lessons that marketing in Europe depended on Allied shipping control. Two thirds of Argentine trade is with the Old World.

Regarded as Vital Step

The urgency of building up a mercantile marine was emphasized by a commercial delegation which visited President Ortiz. This was representative of the overseas traders, national industries including the shipyards, agriculture, and livestock producers. It was to this delegation that Señor Ortiz announced the appointment of the commission, composed of Admiral Francisco Stewart and executives of the Finance and Agriculture Ministries.

A memorial presented to the President declared that formation of a merchant shipping fleet, for ocean carriage, was vital to the economic independence of the country. Accelerated industrial production and expanding international trade demanded immediate consideration of this problem. Numerous parliamentary projects and an unending newspaper drive were cited.

Consequences of the European war were outlined and the opinion added that it was difficult to predict territorial and economic changes to follow. It was necessary seriously to consider, the memorial said, what financial and customs changes would occur and what the effects of a long war would be on the balance of international commerce and the ranking of foreign nations trading with Argentina.

New Map of World

A mercantile marine, therefore, must be organized in preparation of a "probable transformation of the economic and commercial map of the world." This country, according to the delegation, with an extensive littoral and as one of the leading exporters of raw materials and food products, cannot continue to depend on foreign shipping companies with their control of freights and insurance, causing an annual drainage of several hundred million pesos. The goal was fixed: "the security of trading with all the world through one's own fleet."

The signatories reminded President Ortiz of the recent example of Brazil—the acquisition of 14 ships of from five to seven thousand tons each, an example worth following, they declared. It was also indicated that "Argentina should free itself somewhat of European trade ties: 'Without slighting any of our good, traditional clients, it is necessary to direct attention to the probable markets of the New World and the East, and especially to the countries of the

west coast of South America and the Caribbean Sea." This trade, it is held, could be conducted normally and have the additional advantage of promoting good fellowship.

Finally, the possession of a first-class mercantile fleet was linked with national security. Commercial shipping is an auxiliary arm for the Navy. The necessity is recognized of enlarging Argentine shipbuilding yards, to construct vessels of larger tonnage. Small units are already constructed at home for the Navy and an expansion of shipbuilding was arranged in the last budget.

Confederate Money Doesn't Buy Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A "Yankee" from Derby, N. Y., received actual proof recently that Confederate money had "Gone With the Wind."

Don F. Deuel sent \$691.10 in Confederate money to Gov. Fred Cone of Florida, in an effort to swap for a Florida farm plot.

"Recently I read an article telling of the thousands of untenanted acres in Florida that could easily become productive," Mr. Deuel wrote to Governor Cone. "It occurred to me that the same was true of my Confederate money I had taken in trade from a fine old Confederate soldier, out of respect to the Old South, when he needed camping equipment and a trailer. 'I thought perhaps the State might swap me a farm plot, which like my Confederate money had no value unless used,' he continued.

"It would seem that the State would profit, for by my efforts in developing the land it would add to the agricultural wealth of the State."

Governor Cone returned the Confederate money and said, "It is not possible for the State to swap you a farm plot for it."

Burlington, N. C., Man Announces for Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, N. C.—John R. Hoffman, attorney, announced his candidacy for Governor of North Carolina on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Hoffman is a native of Guilford County. He attended Whitsett Institute and the University of North Carolina. He has practiced law in Burlington for 33 years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Past Master of the Burlington Lodge.



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CHILDREN'S SHOP • SEVENTH FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

Crux in India Is Time of Self-Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, Feb. 16.—Election of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a Moslem of Bengal and a right-wing supporter of Mohandas K. Gandhi, as President of the All-India Congress Party, has not had the effect of drawing the Congress nearer to the British point of view, to judge from the latest declaration from Mohandas K. Gandhi.

The Hindu leader declares that the British have banged the door upon Indian national aspirations and thereby disappointed once more the British optimists who had begun to talk of an early removal of the present impasse at Delhi.

Mr. Gandhi takes exception in particular to the reported statement of the Marquis of Zetland, Secretary for India, to the effect that the agreement between Indian National Congress and various minorities in India is a "prerequisite" to any substantial advance toward Indian independence.

These differences within India itself nevertheless, are the crux of the situation. Lord Zetland merely reiterates the necessity for "safeguards" which the British Government has consistently promised to the Indian minorities such as the Moslems and the "Untouchables," apart altogether from the claims of the Princes.

The Indian National Congress on the other hand says that independence is "prerequisite" to solution of minority problems.

Likened to Irish Situation

The position in some respects is comparable to that which existed in Ireland when the British authorities found themselves up against the problem of endeavoring to give independence to the south without compromising the interests of the north.

In the case of Ireland a solu-



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Elected President of All-India Congress Party.

tion was found in the severance from the Free State of dissentient Ulster, but in India the problem is far more complicated in that all minorities, including alike the Moslems, and the princely states are too closely intermingled with supporters of the Congress Party to admit of any such partition.

British left wing progressives belittle the binding nature of Britain's commitments to Indian minorities and contend that the

unwillingness of British imperialists to surrender their vested interests is the only really big difficulty in the way of self-rule for India.

To this argument the Government raises visions of grave Hindu and Moslem clashes, should British relax its control, with the possibility of serious repercussions throughout the Moslem world.

Another contention of the Government is that the idea of unity and self-government was entirely foreign to India until planted there by the British, whose protecting hand is still needed to prevent non-democratic weeds from destroying great progress already made toward freedom.

The Government also argues that different parts of the British Empire, namely the Dominions, could only have obtained independence through the ability of the Empire to withhold independence from other areas that were not ready for it.

While many right wing conservatives in Britain think progress toward Indian self-government has been dangerously fast, Liberal and Labor representatives are clamoring for more rapid progress.

Question One of Time

Up to the present the result has been compromise. Is it today concerned not so much with the giving India self-government, but the question of how soon this can be done without unduly endangering the structure of the internal order that has been built up in course of two centuries of paternalistic rule.

The misunderstanding with Mr. Gandhi has come at a moment when the British Government is very specially anxious to avoid discussions anywhere in the Empire. If there were any easy way to a workable compromise, therefore, it is claimed it would gladly have been taken.

Meanwhile it may not be without significance that the new Congress Party president, who was elected with 1,861 votes, as against only 183 for Mahendranath Roy, the left-wing candidate, received a good deal of support from the leftist element in the party.

Anglo-Scandinavian Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

list, these small neutrals suffered considerably. For Britain, Germany, and the United States have been their chief markets.

Finland has suffered the worst, since its exports have been halved by the war. It is interesting to note that one one-sixth of 1 per cent of Finnish foreign trade went by way of the Arctic Port of Petsamo, that Russia took only 1.3 per cent of its imports from Finland, only 5 per cent of its exports went there in 1935.

Britain is naturally doing all possible to fulfill the requirements of the Finns, though there have been no recent trade discussions between the two countries because of the Russo-Finnish War, and commerce is regulated by a commercial agreement ratified Nov. 20, 1933.

Denmark has also suffered badly owing to many of its food ships to Britain having been seized. Only hard-fought negotiations, and clever tactics have enabled it partially to remove the worst difficulties.

In the World War, Danish trade with belligerents was in proportion of one to one but at the close of 1939 Danish exports were 50 per cent going to Britain 25 per cent to Germany, and 25 per cent to other countries.

Sweden has fared better than either of the other two countries above mentioned because of the greater variety of its exports, and it has been able to ship its iron

ore to both belligerents, to Britain from Narvik, Norway, and to Germany through the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic.

Norway, however, can conduct trade with both sides in the war without much interference. In fact its whaling industry is benefiting from the elimination of German competition, and there is a boom for the Norwegian merchant fleet which is the fourth largest in the world.

On the other hand one must not omit the fact that Norway is paying a particularly heavy toll in fatalities and ships on the high seas.

The Scandinavian countries, it should be pointed out, tried with some measure of success during the World War to develop trade between themselves.

Such a policy would be roundly condemned by the Scandinavians more than by anybody as a wartime necessity it may achieve much.

During the three years preceding this war, trade delegations of the Northern Countries had met regularly to consider such an eventuality as the present European war so that they were more prepared for the crisis than in 1914. But today they are more fearful regarding the possible consequences of closer German-Russian cooperation in their vicinity.

The British, it might be added, have also conducted similar negotiations with other neutrals—with the Netherlands and in conjunction with the French and Belgians. It is expected the former negotiations, which are in an advanced stage, will soon result in an exchange of letters between London and The Hague, and that a working agreement with Belgium will be established.

Work 'Blocked,' Jurors Charge

LAFAYETTE, La., Feb. 16 (P)—The Lafayette Parish Grand Jury ended a four-month term yesterday, asserting it hadn't indicted anyone because it was unwilling to indict the "poor and weak" when it could not reach the "rich and prominent."

Claiming a minority was "blocked" in their work but without further elaboration, the jurors said they "were unable to indict prominent parties on many charges, involving large amounts and of a very serious nature. Feeling that it is unjust to prosecute the weak and poor and fail to prosecute the rich and prominent, we voted them all no true bills."

Envelope Addressed To Confederate Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
RICHMOND, Va.—There is at least one person in the United States who believes the Confederate army is still in existence.

An envelope addressed to "Confederate States Army Headquarters, Richmond, Va.," has been received by the local post office from Hinton, W. Va. the post office, in turn, delivered it to the President of the Southern Historical Society. Finding it contained Confederate army records, he, in turn, sent it to the State Library archives division.

Daladier Centralizes Work Against Spies and Sabotage

PARIS, Feb. 16 (P)—Premier Edouard Daladier today established a "Central Information Office" in the National Defense Ministry to co-ordinate all security measures taken by various ministries against subversive propaganda, espionage, and sabotage.

Albert Delaunay, member of the State Council, was placed in charge of the new department, which will co-operate with the general French Information Service.

Announcement of M. Delaunay's appointment came as the Chamber of Deputies scheduled debate for today on information service, censorship and the national radio system.

Spies on the Run

From Dispatches of the Associated Press.
France scored a coup over espionage activities within its border recently with action which it is believed will dissipate a large-scale prewar spy ring.

A youthful German woman, Baroness von Einem, believed to be a head of the ring, is to go on trial in absentia for trying to get secret state information for the Nazis just before war broke out.

Sweden Seeks Aid of U. S. In Speeding Warplane Deals

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (P)—The Government of Sweden has begun conversations with the American War and State Departments in an effort to obtain the release for export of a late-type, high-speed fighting plane "in considerable number."

The advanced design warplanes, not yet in production for the Army Air Corps, would buttress the more than 300 air fighters which the Swedes have ordered from American aircraft plants since last April.

Their orders have been accelerated since the conflict between Russia and Finland began on Nov. 30. On Wednesday the Government proposed to Parliament the appropriation of \$22,600,000 for additional airplane purchases.

New Orders Placed
Now on order from American factories for Sweden are 144 Vultee "Valiant" fighters and almost 200 Republic fighters, the former modeled after the racer with which Howard Hughes in 1937 set a West-East transcontinental record of 7 hours, 28 minutes, 25 seconds.

The Republic plane is an improved version of the Army Air Corps' P-35 Seversky pursuit. Both the Vultee and the Republic will cruise on nominal engine power in excess of 320 miles an hour.

Lady Astor Asks Share For Women in War Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The full force of women's determination to shoulder their appropriate share of the national war effort has now been brought home to the British Government.

A deputation of women members of Parliament representing all parties and headed by Lady Astor called on the Government this week to express grave concern at its failure adequately to use women's special qualifications for certain types of war work.

"It is not so much opposition from the Treasury and trade unions that we women are up against," Lady Astor said after the interview, "but the failure of Government officials to realize the necessity of having panels of expert women advisers ready to help mobilize the womanpower immediately it is needed."

Unaware of Claims
"Often it is unawareness of women's claims to really responsible administrative posts that is the difficulty. But when the Government has found the women members of Parliament of all parties united on the issue it usually recognizes need for action."

The tendency of Government departments and private employers to recruit women only for jobs of routine work was strongly criticized by the deputation. It was pointed out that skilled and experienced women, many of whom rendered useful service in the World War, are available in large numbers.

The deputation asked that the Government should open all temporary civil service posts on a basis proportionate to men and should not put restrictions on employment of married women.

It was urged that plans be prepared for the maximum use of womanpower and give the assurance that in any machinery set up for that purpose women be equally represented and be given at least one or two positions of real responsibility.

That this may not be long in

forthcoming was indicated in a statement by the Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Brown, that he is engaged in discussions with industrial chiefs on the question of training women for eventual participation in the war effort, which he made in the House of Commons.

The statement answered a question by Miss Irene Ward whether the Government was taking steps to insure that women will be properly equipped to act as administrators, forewomen, and supervisors when 1,000,000 of them are mobilized for industry.

Mr. David Kirkwood (Labor), asked that all jobs in the engineering and shipbuilding industries should be employed before recourse to women labor, to which Mr. Brown replied that such consideration would be remembered.

Sample Analysis of Situation

The present position, as outlined by the deputation, was indicated in a sample analysis of 200 women of specialized experience who had enrolled on the Central Register. Of these, 75 are now unemployed; 52 have been obliged through lack of opportunity to take posts to which their experience is not relevant; 52 are still employed in work unconnected with the war; only 21 are appropriately employed in work for which they volunteered.

It was added that of 6,872 trained women registered with the Women's Employment Federation more than half are either unemployed or employed below their capacity.

It will be remembered that Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, recently called for a million more women in war industries, which prompted strong criticism from trade unions on the grounds that the jobs still number 1,500,000.

On this question The Economist says the right course now is not to stem the recruitment of women because jobs are lacking but to multiply jobs.

The role of women in the war economy is crucial. The Economist contends. It is to release men for fighting and war work, either by taking industrial employment for the first time or by moving from nonessential trades where they subordinate to essential occupations.

Number Available

The Economist estimates the number of women at present in paid employment at 6,500,000 and an additional force available at between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000.

With the Allied-German war so far not assuming dimensions anticipated, obviously the Government has a task in fully utilizing the available womanpower.

But even an editorial in The Times of London admits that "Government departments are failing to make use of the abilities of women in administrative posts."

But it was not only in this field that the deputation brought pressure to bear on the Government to expedite its war effort. In a debate on agriculture later Mrs. Mavis Tate led a revolt of ten Conservative members against Government tardiness in getting a food-growing campaign at home under way.

It was thus left to a woman to give the smoldering fires of discontent on the Government benches with the existing agricultural policy which Mr. David Lloyd George has neatly described as "expecting the farmers to dig for victory with a pair of Treasury scissors."

Although the Government eventually managed to secure a majority for its subsidy bill to make more land available for plowing, the smallness of the majority of 33 and the temper of the Commons showed the Government clearly that the weight of opinion was behind the women's protest.

Negro Teachers Lose Norfolk Suit

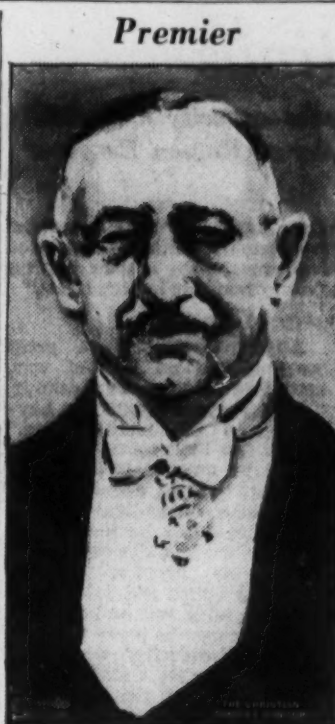
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
RICHMOND, Va.—Norfolk's negro school teachers have lost their effort to have the United States District Court there decree that they should be paid the same salaries paid white teachers in similar positions and with the same educational qualifications.

Federal Judge Luther B. Way, sustained a motion by City Attorney Alfred Anderson to dismiss the bill of complaint in the suit filed by Melvin O. Alston, negro teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School, who alleged that he and other Negroes were paid less than white teachers because of race and color, and that this was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The answer to the bill set forth that Mr. Alston was employed under a voluntary contract and that whatever constitutional rights he might have had were waived when he signed the contract.

Railroads Say 40 Cents Hourly Pay Is Too High

WASHINGTON (P)—A special committee set up by the Wage-Hour Administration to determine a minimum wage for the railroad industry was told Feb. 15 that the establishment of a 40-cent-an-hour base pay rate would add \$14,253,000 to the railroads' annual wage bill.

Spokesmen for railroad employees have urged the establishment of a 40-cent minimum to lift the earnings of some 90,000 workers now receiving less than 40 cents an hour. The railroads have told the committee they favored payment of a minimum no higher than 30 cents.



Bogdan Philoff
Minister of Education, who was called upon by King Boris to form a new Bulgarian Government.

Philoff Heads Bulgar Cabinet

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 16 (P)—King Boris today swore in a new Bulgarian Cabinet headed by Bogdan Philoff. The former professor became Premier after only 15 months in politics. He was Education Minister in the Cabinet of George Kiossevanoff which resigned Feb. 15.

The Cabinet shakeup was said in informed political quarters to have been prompted by a desire to lessen the Nation's economic dependence upon Germany.

Germany already controls nearly 80 per cent of Bulgaria's foreign trade and has been pressing for virtual integration of its resources with the Reich's economic system. Mr. Kiossevanoff had quarreled repeatedly with his Minister of Agriculture, Ivan Bogranoff, who favored tightening Bulgarian-Russian relations to break Germany's stranglehold on the Nation.

Many Bulgarian economists be-

Sweden Weighs Future If Finns Make Peace

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16 (P)—The question as to whether the Finns can hold out indefinitely under continued pressure of the Russian attacks on the Karelian Peninsula has been raised in pointed form by the influential Swedish paper, the Aftonbladet, which stated today that Finland, having failed to win direct aid from Sweden, had declared it either must get more direct help or "conclude peace with the Soviet in a manner greatly concerning Sweden."

The paper said the Finns thus could be expected within a day or so to accept offers of military aid from the western powers against the Russian invasion.

Members of the Finnish Cabinet, including Premier Risto Ryti and Foreign Minister Vaino Tanner, were said to have visited Stockholm last week to plead for immediate direct military help or a great increase in the Swedish volunteer corps.

Alternative Stated
"After debating the matter four days, the paper said, the Swedish Government decided it could not

give direct aid, although the Finnish delegation said the alternatives were a peace "on conditions greatly concerning Sweden," or help from the west with the understanding that Sweden and Norway would permit passage of troops.

The Swedish Socialist newspaper Folkets Dagblad also reported that direct Swedish aid had been refused.

Although there was no official confirmation of these reports, Scandinavian political circles were described as believing there was no question but what Finnish need of aid was urgent.

Premier Per Albin Hansson declared today that a request by Finland for "transport of Swedish military groups to Finland" had been declined on the ground that Sweden's position in regard to assisting its neighbors was unchanged.

The communiqué containing Premier Hansson's statement said: "On various occasions the Swedish Government has entertained proposals concerning deliveries of necessities. These proposals generally could be filled. The question of giving injured and invalidated cases in Sweden also was discussed, as well as sending civil workers from Sweden to Finland."

No Change in Situation
"Steps were taken in these respects."

"During a visit in Stockholm, members of the Finnish Government then took up the question of personal military assistance. Only last Tuesday the Finnish Foreign Minister had talks about this matter with the Swedish Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, and the Minister of Defense."

"On this occasion the transport of Swedish military troops was requested. From the Swedish side the matter was referred to the enunciated Swedish principles governing assistance to Finland as declared in the speech of the Swedish Prime Minister in the Swedish Riksdag and which were generally accepted."

"There has been no change in this position."

Strict Limit on Assistance

In the speech mentioned Premier Hansson declared that Sweden would give Finland all material and humanitarian help possible, but that its efforts would be limited to such assistance.

No official mention was made of published reports that Finland, in unable to obtain direct military aid from Sweden, would request and receive such aid from Britain and France. Assistance from this direction would entail the question of whether Sweden and Norway would permit transportation across their frontiers.

Some diplomatic circles believe that Sweden, with its neutrality status becoming increasingly delicate as Finland's urgency increases under Russian pressure, may soon issue an official declaration on this matter.

Aid Difficult

LONDON, Feb. 16 (P)—British today minimized the possibility of regular troops being sent quickly by the western powers to aid Finland in comment on Stockholm advices that Finland would ask such aid as an alternative to suing for peace with Russia.

They said that aside from political considerations it would be difficult technically for the Allies to place sizable active service detachments on the Finnish battlefield immediately.

Most of Britain's trained troops are either in France or engaged in training conscripts—the latest of whom, 23-year-olds, will register tomorrow.

Nevertheless, a steady stream of volunteers, some in British and Canadian uniforms, called at the Finnish recruiting station in London today as a result of the Government's sanction of general enlistment for the Finnish armed forces.

Standard Time

Standard time, as it is known today, was adopted by the Congress of the United States on Nov. 18, 1883.

Something New!
Mentioned in the Christian Science Monitor

Battlefield Into Park
The site of the important battle of Long Island in the Revolutionary War is now largely Prospect Park in Brooklyn.

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Vacancies Filled In Canadian Senate

OTTAWA, Ontario (P)—Appointment of Lieut. Col. J. J. Duffus of Peterborough, Ontario, and W. J. Husion of Montreal to the two remaining vacancies in the Senate was announced Feb. 15 by the office of Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Both new Senators were members of the Parliament which was dissolved Jan. 25.

Plan something new for supper tonight! For ideas, look to advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor featuring good things to eat.

Positive Religious Attitude Seen Conducive to Education

ATLANTA, Ga.—A declaration that "it is utterly impossible for a community to become educated whose individuals are not religious..." was a development of the recent widely attended three-day conference here of the Institute of Citizenship and the National Municipal League.

The declaration, amplified by the statement that "an educated community will have a positive attitude towards religion," appeared in the Georgia State Fact Finding Committee's publication for February, which attracted special interest because of its appeal for religious outlook. The report was sponsored by Mark Smith, President of the Georgia Education Association, and Sarah Jones, President of the Georgia Library Association.

The conference itself brought together an unusual number of fact-finders, educators and representatives of research activities from governmental, educational and commercial organizations, caused a more widely spread participation in governmental problems than has hitherto been seen in the South, and brought into contact persons and organizations hitherto little in touch with these matters.

At the opening session of the conference Howard P. Jones, Secretary of the National Municipal League, defended public budgets insofar as they reflect legitimate public demands, but condemned the practice of passing along current deficits in the form of bonded indebtedness.

Mayor Hartsfield of Atlanta talked along lines of his favorite slogan: "Discussion is a good thing in democratic government," and called attention to Atlanta's 13 per cent cost of debt servicing, which he asserted was one of the lowest in the Nation.

"Discussion centering on the theme, 'The Engineer in Politics,'" attracted many professional and administrative engineers and provided a revelation as to the large number of problems of local gov-

ernment that are related to engineering.

Dr. Paul Wager, political economist of the University of North Carolina, discussed the taking over by States of certain county functions, and viewed it as a by-product of necessity and evidence of a new conception of State responsibility.

Prof. Raymond Uhl of the University of Virginia discussed the operation of the county manager plan in three Virginia counties. Walter L. Millard of the National Municipal League expressed the view that the reawakened interest in governmental problems had resulted from partial leisure made available to many groups of citizens. He also told how organized labor's objection to the city manager plan of operation has been overcome in some quarters when it has become realized that labor itself gives orders to government under this plan.

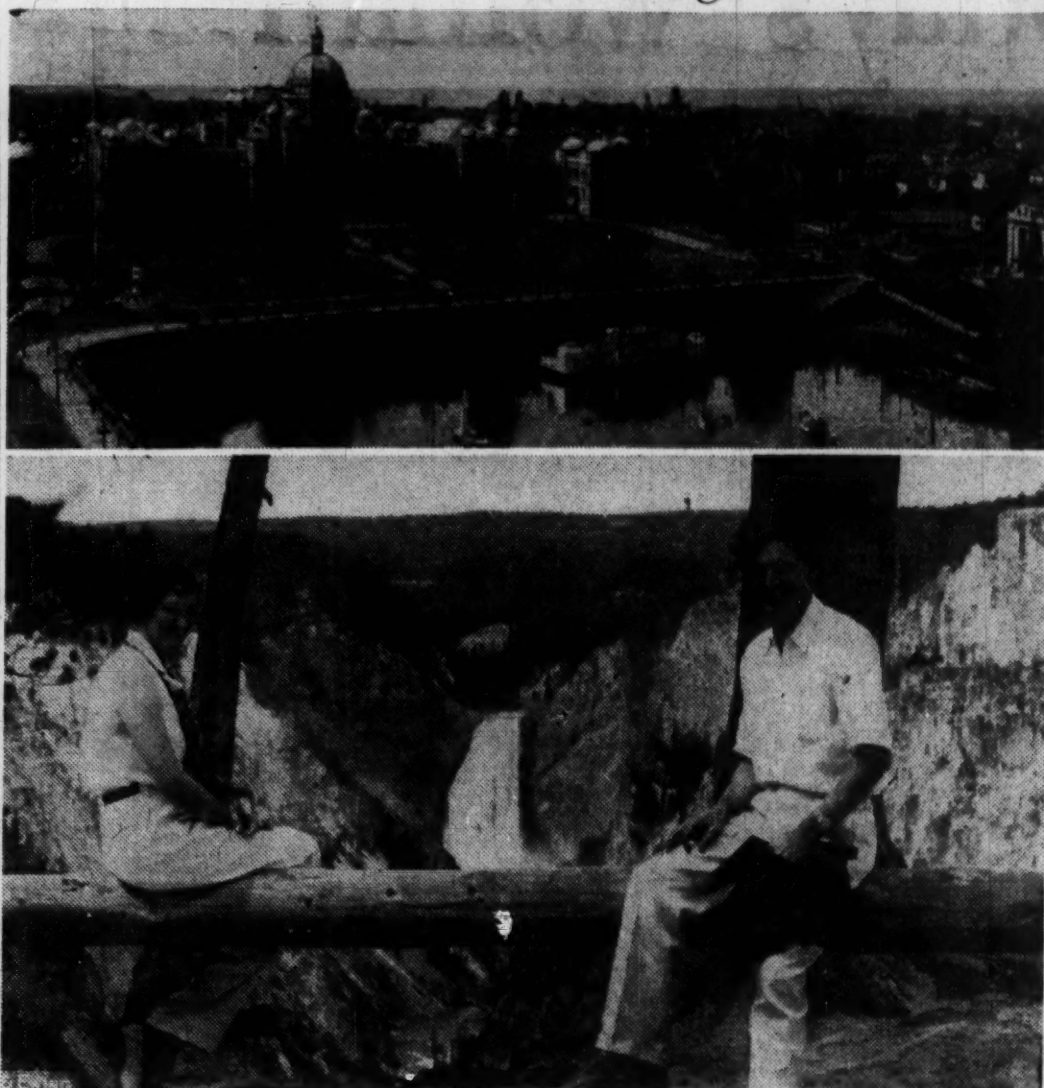
Mr. Dillard deplored the almost complete lack of instruction for participation in local citizenship activities and told how the University of Toledo has overcome this deficiency.

A forecast of progress in social security legislation was made by Frank Bane of Chicago, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments.

Tate Wright, recently resigned Secretary of the Georgia County Commissioners' Association, attacked the whole concept of county consolidation activity, asserting that much effort along that line had not lowered taxes nor effected operation economies.

A discussion of homestead exemption led by Dr. N. P. Mitchell of Furman University, developed the fact that there is a striking lack of factual material relating to appraisal value and tax yield. The fact that a considerable percentage of rural property is unappraised, and that there is a movement of small householders across State lines to enjoy homestead exemption, indicated partly the problems of states with conflicting tax policies.

Here and There in 'Seeing America'



Guia A. Mayer; © Harris & Ewing; Photo Plateau

From Canada to the Isthmus of Panama
Top—Part of the Inner Harbor, Victoria, B. C., showing the Parliament Buildings and wharf where tourists step ashore. Center—View at a distance of the spectacular Great Falls of the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone National Park, where the water plunges from a height twice that of Niagara. Bottom—Unloading of native products in Panama Harbor.

Travel 'Bargains' Planned for Tourists

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Summer vacation "bargain specials" already are making their appearance on the travel market. This year, proclaimed by President Roosevelt as Travel America Year, will see a wide variety of unique tours offered to Americans.

One of the first of the travel griddle is the announcement that the standard sightseeing tour through Yellowstone National Park will be reduced from 3½ days and 2½ nights to 2½ days and 1½ nights. This rate includes meals and lodgings at Park hotels and round-trip motor transportation from Gardiner, Cody, West Yellowstone, or Gallatin gateways.

Two overnight stops will be made on this tour. One of these will be at Old Faithful Inn and the other at Grand Canyon Hotel. From Old Faithful Inn the phenomenal geyser areas will be visited on the regularly conducted hikes, lectures, and excursions in charge of ranger-naturalists. At Grand Canyon, visitors will explore the painted gorge of Yellowstone River.

The four railroads serving the park—the Burlington Route, the Milwaukee Road, the Northern Pacific, and the Union Pacific—will co-operate with the Yellowstone Park Company, operators of the Park hotel and motor bus system. The new plan has the approval of the National Park Service.

Travel in Canada

Led by Ontario's new and determined drive for United States tourist trade every province in Canada is joined this year in an effort to attract a greater number of visitors from south of the border.

It has been estimated that various agencies engaged in attracting visitors will spend about \$2,000,000 in publicity campaigns to "sell" Canada as a playground to the United States. James Cromwell, the new minister to Ottawa, has pledged himself to the task of telling his countrymen of the attractions of Canada.

In British Columbia \$30,000 will be spent this year in tourist publicity. Delegates from 40 Ontario towns and cities are drafting plans for a big travel year. Saskatchewan, one of the lowest of Canadian provinces in the list of expenditures made by American tourists in Canada, will make special efforts this year to capture the U. S. travel dollar.

The American dollar will buy \$1.10 worth of Canadian money at the present rate of exchange. So Americans traveling in Canada will get more for their money. Promoters of good will in the Dominion can see Canada and the United States being drawn closer together in friendship by the visit of increased thousands of Americans to their northern neighbor.

Panama Grows in Favor

Panama City is a curious blend of old Spain, American progress,

Monitor Traveltalks

and the festive-like atmosphere of the East. Here, side by side, are old Spanish monasteries, up-to-date department stores, schools and office buildings, as well as innumerable Oriental and East Indian shops. The major attraction, of course, is the Panama Canal and its locks. Connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, the Canal has eliminated the trip around Cape Horn, a distance of 14,000 miles, and has shortened the water routes of the world.

Because of its many tourist attractions a number of cruise ships have included the Republic of Panama on their ports of call. The visitor approaches Panama by way of Colon, its principal seaport on the Atlantic. Colon adjoins Cristobal, which is under the jurisdiction of the United States. The picturesque harbor of Colon is enlivened with the ships of all nations. Gift shops are many and the visitor has the opportunity of buying native curios at low prices.

Port Angeles Holds Romance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Port Angeles, Wash., is a romantic as Provincetown, Mass. Except that each is an outpost on the map of the United States, they are as different as Cape Cod is from the Olympic Peninsula.

Historically, Port Angeles goes deeper into the past. It was in 1592 that Juan de Fuca gave to this location its name when, in a storm, he found this a true El Puerto de Angelus. Although de Fuca is somewhat of a myth, the fact remains that some early Spaniard found it a Port of the Angels.

Federal Area

Port Angeles is said to be the only city in the United States, outside of Washington, to be set aside by Federal proclamation. This was done by Abraham Lincoln in 1861 who set the site aside as a national possession when his attention was called to its splendid harbor near the strategic entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

The site was set aside for "naval, military, and other purposes." It has been used only for "other purposes." Seventeen miles across the Strait is Victoria. The one is as typically British and they make excellent neighbors. There is a daily ferry service between these two outposts of two nations.

The natural feature which has given this port its harbor and without which there would be no Port Angeles—is Ediz Hook. This is a crescent-shaped spit about four miles long which the winds and waves have piled up there for centuries.

Deep Harbor

The enclosure formed by the encircling arm of Ediz Hook forms

The Panamanian Government has reduced duties and other restrictions to such an extent that tourists are able to buy many goods at prices much below those at home. Trains of the Panama Railroad connect Colon with Panama City, enabling the visitor to glimpse picturesque jungle and lakes and other highlights of the Canal.

Vacations Lengthened

Air travel is the means of stretching one's vacation at least four days in the Southwest. By using United Air Lines from Atlantic Coast cities one can reach the Dude Ranch country or ski resorts of Sun Valley in an overnight hop, and the sunny beaches of Southern California in a night and part of a day. This is equivalent to adding four more days to a short vacation. Interest in air travel has increased so much during the past year that the American Express has found it necessary to establish a special air travel department. It is under the direction of Erskine Girard, who assists travelers in planning air trips and in making reservations for flying trips both here and abroad.

Contractors' Ethical Code Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A simple code of ethics similar to other professions should be adopted by contractors of the United States to promote fair trade practices, according to a resolution of the Pacific Northwest branch of the Association of General Contractors of America in its sixteenth convention here recently.

The branch also backed standardization of construction contracts which would provide uniform requirements and specifications in all Federal agencies and establish uniformity in all State, county, city and private contracts.

Added funds for highway construction were urged by the contractors who expressed a desire that the Federal Government appropriate \$50,000,000 a year for 1942 and 1943 for construction of inter-regional highways and another \$50,000,000 a year during the same period for highway arterials through cities and congested population areas.

Any reduction of hours per week or day below that specified in Federal wage and hour legislation was opposed. In turn, the group urged adoption of individual labor policies by the Association, and proposed development of a thorough apprenticeship program through the national Association.

It is the opinion of Tom Smith, King County Commissioner of Seattle, and one of the convention's principal speakers, that the construction industry exists on a multitude of small projects rather than on large projects.

"It is my firm conviction that our planning at the present time should center upon a program for the creation of useful job opportunities rather than the extension of work relief," Mr. Smith said.

"This can be accomplished through a widespread program of public work projected as a continuing policy of the community, State and Nation, sufficiently broad in scope to insure the worker who is willing and able and diligent an honest opportunity to secure employment," he continued.

Sacramento Man Made Manager Of California Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Kenneth R. Hamaker, former newspaper reporter in Montana and Sacramento has been appointed Secretary-Manager of California State Fair, a position paying \$500 a month. He succeeds Robert Muckler, resigned.

Announcement of Mr. Hamaker's selection for the position was made following a meeting of the fair's Board of Directors. He is Mayor of North Sacramento, City adjoining Sacramento.

Re-elected President of the Board was Stewart Meigs of Carpinteria, and George Moreland, Los Angeles, was again named Vice-President. Henry W. Churchill of San Diego, new member of the Board just named to succeed Fred Bixby of Long Beach whose term had expired, was seated at the meeting.

The 1940 fair will be the 86th in State history. It is one of the largest in the United States and has held top position in attendance, even surpassing in 1938 Minnesota's long record of attracting the greatest number of persons. That year 637,682 visited the fair grounds here to see everything from artichokes to acrobats. Last year, due to counter attractions including the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island, attendance dropped to about 500,000.

A building program, begun three years ago to provide structures for Future Farmers, 4-H clubs and other fair participants, will be completed this year.

Charges in Oil Color Election In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 16 (AP)—Mayor Robert S. Maestri, political ally of the late Huey P. Long, said in a formal statement that any money he made in the oil business in Louisiana was legally earned.

O. John Rogge, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, released a Department of Interior report Wednesday which asserted Mayor Maestri made "large profits" in oil produced in the New Iberia field in excess of the amount allowed by State law. The report said the oil was produced while, and after, Mr. Maestri was State Commissioner of Conservation.

"I have been thoroughly within every legal right in investing my money in an oil corporation," the Mayor said in his statement yesterday, "the same as I would have been in any other type of corporation."

He described the "last-minute" (before next Tuesday's gubernatorial primary) slash at my character and integrity" a "political trick" on the part of the New Orleans newspapers.

Los Angeles Councilors 'Like the Sound of It'

LOS ANGELES (AP)—City Council has appropriated \$2,022 to have this sentiment chiseled into the entrance of the \$7,000,000 City Hall.

"The 'immortal migrations and commingling of peoples is the root flowering in the highest that man has become,'" Councilmen said they were uncertain as to its origin or meaning but they liked the sound of it.

Erskine Holds the Classics As Models for Today's Writing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—A great story is one that has stood the test of from 100 to 1,000 years, in the opinion of John Erskine, American man of letters, who opened the eighth annual winter Institute of Literature at the University of Miami, speaking on the subject, "Great Stories."

Any stories written in our times would have to be something extraordinary to stand this test of greatness, and probably none will, Mr. Erskine said. In past ages, when history was recorded largely in art and in poetry, writers took more care to make their work something that would live.

Speaking with his inimitable wit and trenchant analysis, Mr. Erskine chose the "Iliad" of Homer to illustrate his point.

"Classics Not Fossils"

"First of all I want to impress upon you, especially the younger listeners, that literature of the first order, that is, the classics, is not a fossil, but a living organism. Any great story that has been going for 1,000 years must have something, and is good for another 1,000 years. The hard thing is to get such a story started."

Because Greek is often considered the only perfect language, Mr. Erskine thinks the works of Homer should be read in the original because much of their vitality and interest is lost in English translations, most of

which he calls abominable. And he is sure there was such a writer as Homer and that he did write the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." Some think many writers wrote different parts of these poems, but Mr. Erskine sees the same point of view evident throughout, indicating that one man did all the work. Homer, however, did take various stories and versions of the fall of Troy, and make them into one story, which became a textbook of ethics for the youth of Athens, according to Mr. Erskine. Homer was an ultra-modernist and met with the usual criticism from the conservatives of his times, the speaker said.

Other Interesting Subjects

Other great stories discussed the first week of the Institute were the "Odyssey," the "Aeneid," the legend of "Tristan and Isolde," and "Don Quixote."

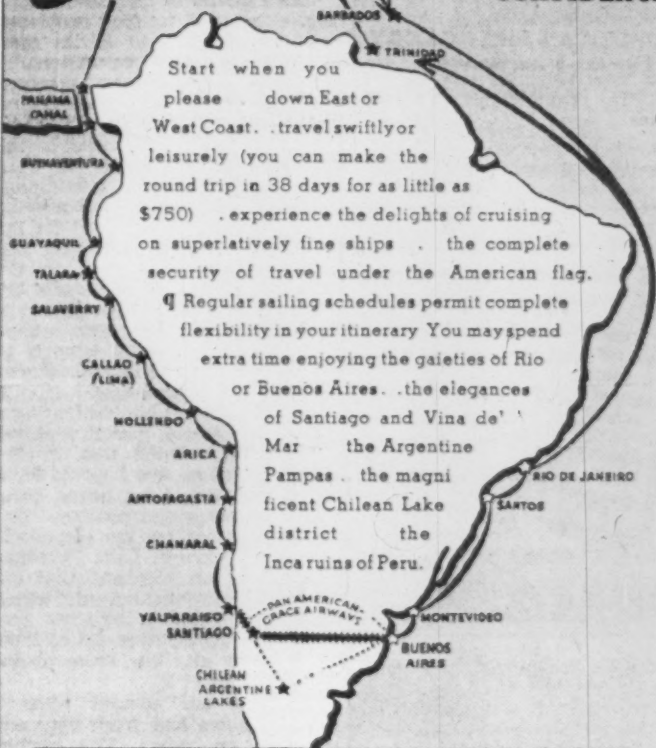
The following speakers will be heard during the three weeks of the meeting: Carleton Smith, speaking on "Man's Forgotten Songs" and "How to Be a Critic"; Henry Seidel Canby, giving five lectures on "Contemporary Literature"; Joseph Auslander, giving five lectures on poetry, and Audry Wurdemann, giving readings with comments.

The Institute was established at the University of Miami in 1932 by Prof. Orton Lowe, and has brought to Miami great men and women in the field of belles-lettres.

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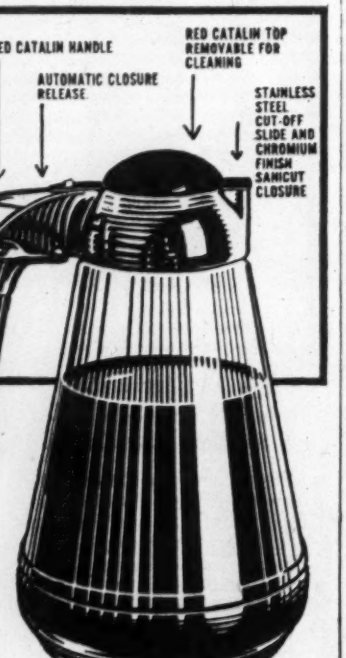
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Housekeeping in the Jungle Demands Strict Planning

A Housewife on Safari in Africa Must Conserve Every Inch of Space, Declares Osa Johnson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I wish every bride could try keeping house in the African jungle for awhile, before undertaking housekeeping in a civilized land," said Osa Johnson recently when interviewed for The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. Johnson smiled as she recalled how she had been plunged, as a bewildered young American bride years ago, into the heart of the African jungle to keep house for her explorer husband.

"Any young housewife who had first had to buy, carry, and serve food in the African jungle," she went on, "would find city housekeeping, with its refrigerators, gas stoves and corner groceries, a simple task. The jungle teaches stern lessons—particularly the lesson of strict economy, and by this I do not mean merely economy in expenditures! In fact, jungle housekeeping is often extravagant, so far as costs go. I refer to economy in space and effort. There must be no needless motions, no wasted space, no waste of time. There must be no duplications, no forgotten articles of food. The reward for any such carelessness would be 'discomfort, perhaps death, for the explorer, his party and the trusting black boys they had brought along.'"

Important to Conserve Space

Very few people, men or women—Mrs. Johnson contends—really know how to conserve space. On safari, space is so precious—so many lives hang on its proper use—that one quickly learns to make every square inch of it count, whether in packing an auto truck or clearing an area for a jungle camp.

"In the blue, one soon gains a deep respect for space and property," Mrs. Johnson continued. "One buys carefully in advance, takes along necessities only, and takes meticulous care of all utensils, knowing that they cannot be replaced. For instance, I have carried on safari the same set of

white enamel dishes for the past 10 years. I chose a set compactly arranged in a carrying case that I knew would fit handily into a truck or rest securely on top of a porter's head. And I have seen to it, when we broke camp in African jungles, that these dishes were all intact in their case, ready for immediate use when we reached our next camp. Without them we would have had to forego the carefully served meals which are not only a necessity to the white man in the jungle, but an important symbol of his dignity."

Plan Food Carefully

Food, according to Mrs. Johnson, is always a matter of deep concern and anxiety when one is out in the blue. The "blue," by the way, is merely a delightfully poetic name for the great open spaces of Africa.

"Unless you are well organized, housekeeping in the jungle quickly becomes a matter of life and death," Mrs. Johnson said. "You see, there is the task of feeding as many as 200 mouths, counting porters and the expedition party proper."

But this wholesale housekeeping is something that Mrs. Johnson grew up with. It commenced when she and her late husband, Martin Johnson, began their joint career of exploration in 1912 with an expedition to the South Seas. Thereafter their expeditions grew larger year by year, and infinitely more complex. In all, they reached the amazing total of 12 expeditions into remote sections of Borneo and Africa, involving six trips around the world.

As their work progressed and they kept penetrating deeper into unknown sections to photograph the world's vanishing wild life, Mrs. Johnson found it necessary to absorb more and more of the executive side of their endeavors.

"My task consisted in equipping the expedition with food," she said, "and I purchased and supervised the packing of everything from canned sardines to automatic iceboxes. In this manner I learned housekeeping on a large scale; for after all, that is really what conducting a safari amounts to."

Housekeeping Alike Everywhere

Along with its food problems, housekeeping in Africa has little difference in Africa than elsewhere. One strives universally for the same things: comfort, palatable menus, convenience, and as it may seem to you, we always dressed for dinner in the jungle. I do not mean we wore bow ties necessarily, nor dinner gowns, but fresh attire—something very feminine for me, and for the men, something comfortable and crisply clean. Of course, in the jungle one's staple foodstuffs are often tinned—fruits especially, vegetables, even meats. But whenever we paused long enough to establish a more or less permanent camp, say for more than a month, I immediately set about planting a garden. In Africa, growth matures quickly. It seemed that in the twinkling of an eye I would have fresh radishes, string beans, corn, lettuce, even sweet potatoes. Yes, sweet potatoes for the elephants! When we were at Lake Paradise, there was an elephant that we called 'Sweet-Potato-Annie' which delighted in raiding my truck garden for sweet potatoes, eating them vines and all. I even photographed her at it!

"People are amazed when I tell them we had fresh eggs and chicken on safari. The method of accomplishing it, of course, was simple. I merely took the chickens with us, stowing them in a coop on one of the trucks. When you learn to crate them, it's surprising how little room two dozen chickens take up. We guarded them watchfully, to protect them from jackals and other animals."

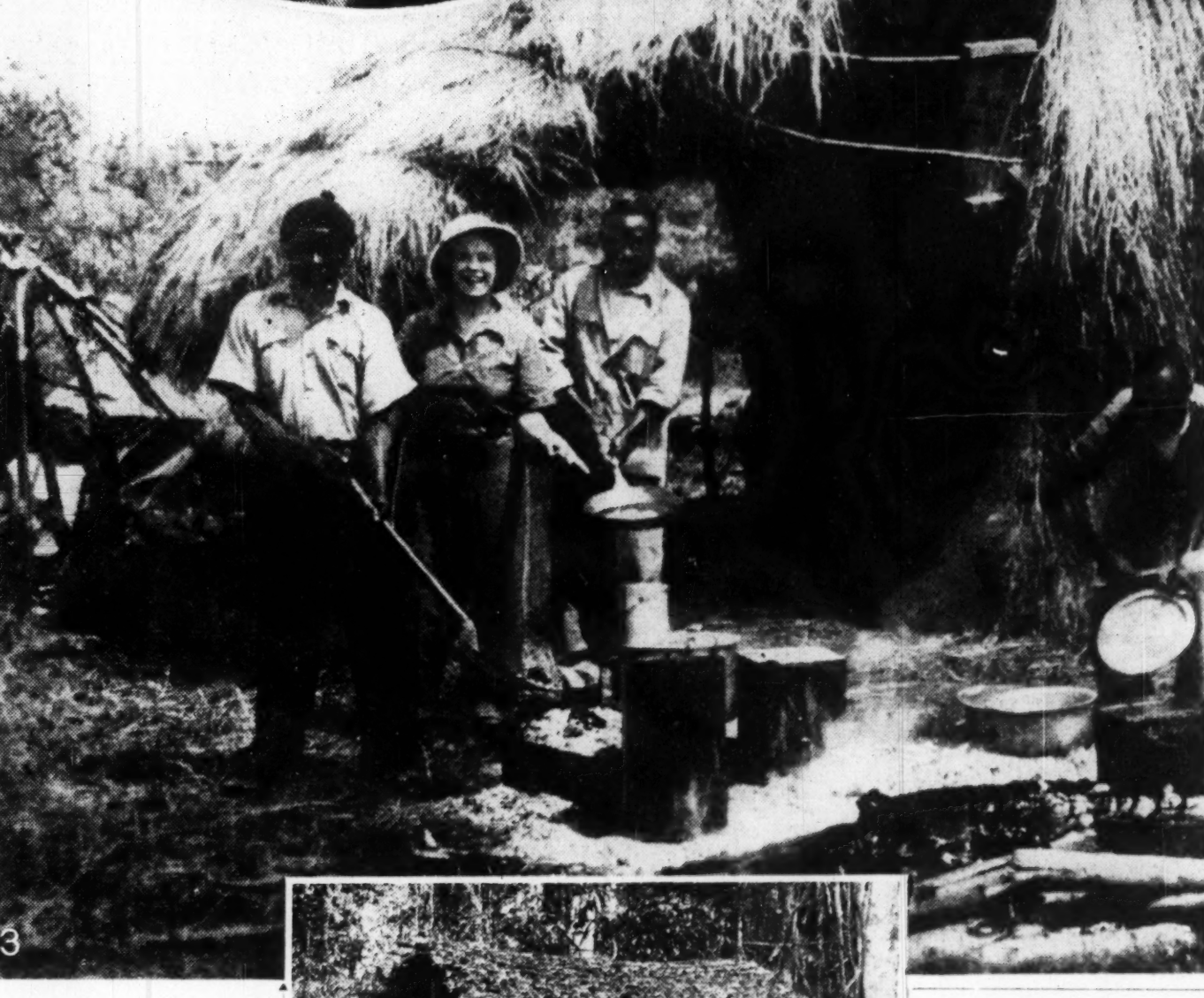
A Safari Menu

"Let me outline a sample of a safari menu, indicating the variety available; and I think you will admit that you can readily duplicate it in your own home."

Hors d'Oeuvres: Olives stuffed with Pimientos; radishes.

Soup: Guinea fowl, brewed from legs and portions other than the breast.

Entree: In Africa, one shoots



for the pot, and there can always be game roasts of any of the antelope family, or chicken (raised on safari) or game fowl—served with wild-rice and currant jelly.

Vegetables: Sweet potatoes, corn, string beans (grown if there was time; if not, then tinned).

Salad: Lettuce (providing there was time to grow it) or asparagus.

Dessert: Homemade cake or pie, the latter made from tinned fruit.

Mrs. Johnson feels that "too many pots and pans" complicate housekeeping. "Another fundamental lesson in kitchen economy," she said, "lies in learning to cut down on surplus tin ware." Dishes always have to be washed—uninspiring work at best, and expensive whether you engage part-time help or full-time domestic service. I really believe, if I were put to it I could prepare a holiday meal on an electric toaster! That's what jungle housekeeping has done for me!

Roasting Meat

"In Africa we often resort to an interesting device for the roasting of meat, adapting it from the natives. We call it the 'African Dutch oven.' First you dig a hole in the ground, covering the bottom with a layer of large hot stones. Then you cover the stones with red coals, and place a thin layer of hot ashes over that. You wrap your bird or meat in a damp cloth, put it in the hole, cover it with



When exploring in deepest Africa, Osa Johnson was mistress of kitchen scenes like these. 1—She and two of her "black boys" display loaves of bread baked for the expedition crew. 2—Her kitchen utensils and her cook, "Maboro." 3—The safari cookhouse crew prepares a meal under Mrs. Johnson's supervision. 4—The jungle kitchen in one of the Martin Johnsons' safari camps.

hot ashes, and pack earth on top of that. In approximately two hours the roast is done and you dig it out.

"But you must be careful, for the wet cloth may create a steam pocket. We were digging a Dutch oven one day when it exploded, hurling a hot stone past the head of one of our black boys, so close that it almost singed his hair. Had it struck him we might have been lacking a good black boy. This occurred during one

of the expeditions included in my new Columbia picture, 'I Married Adventure,' but of course it came so suddenly and unexpectedly that we were unable to film it, which often happened with many of the most amusing and exciting of our adventures.

"The food problems of Africa differ little from those of the average household," Mrs. Johnson sets forth. "The British government lays down rules concerning food for the native porters, the

Did You Know It's Cherry Week?

Here is a delicious dessert to top off one of our Cherry Week menus. Yesterday, you know, began Cherry Week and ends with Washington's Birthday.

Cherry Cobbler
3 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoons melted butter
3 cups canned, pitted sour red cherries
1 cup cherry juice
2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons double-acting baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ tablespoons butter or other shortening
¾ cup milk (about)
Combine tapioca, sugar, butter, cherries, and cherry juice; let stand while crust is being made. Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Add milk gradually, stirring until soft dough is formed. Turn out on slightly floured board and knead 30 sec-

onds, or enough to shape. Roll two-thirds of dough in strip, two inches wide of one-quarter inch thick; line sides of 8x8x2-inch pan, fitting closely into corners. Stir cherry mixture well and turn into pan. Roll remaining one-third dough one-quarter inch thick; with sharp knife make slits to permit escape of steam. Fit over cherries, pressing edges of dough together with fork dipped in flour. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 15 minutes; then reduce heat to moderate (350° F.) and bake 25 to 30 minutes longer. Sprinkle powdered sugar over top, if desired. Serves 8.

Note: For individual cherry cobbles, turn cherry mixture into individual greased baking dishes. Roll dough one-quarter inch thick; with sharp knife make slits to permit escape of steam. Fit over cherries, pressing dough against edge of dish to seal. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 10 minutes; then reduce heat to moderate (350° F.) and bake 10 to 15 minutes longer. Makes 8 individual cobbles.

principal requirement being that there be plenty of it. Meaty-meal, for a heavy gruel, is a prime requisite; and of course on safari one must shoot for the pot. Meat mixed with meaty-meal is fundamental diet for the African black. Unfortunately, such is not the case for the whites. They must have a varied diet. No matter how much you may like canned sardines, you can't live on them indefinitely. This applies also to other tinned products. For that reason my vegetable garden was always an important feature in connection with our various explorations. In the wilds there is little one may use that grows native in the vegetable kingdom. The gorillas eat a species of wild celery and also thrive on bamboo sprouts. But these are hardly fit for human consumption. For that reason much ingenuity is required to provide palatable menus on safari. Anyone who has been through this experience need have no worries when back in a civilized land as to what she will cook when company comes!"

This is the last of three articles on Osa Johnson.

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Hues

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Flamingo red, Uganda blue, Kenya gold. These are a few Of the colors that we moderns wear. The very names would scare Designers of an ancient day. Their blue was sky, Their red was wine, Their gold Came from a mine; Daring might combine pearl and coral But just to point a moral—Those dressmakers of a bygone day. What would they say If you or I Should want to buy A gazelle gray? And yet today We have Flamingo reds Uganda blues Kenya golds From which to choose. Are we enriched? Who shall say?

Olivia Carleton-Moore

Forcing Blossomy Branches As a Promise of Spring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A couple more months at least before spring will be definitely here, but there are ways of bringing advance promises indoors to enjoy. Witch hazel (*Hamamelis vernalis* and *H. mollis*) blooms at this season, knots of yellow tassels, or large fragrant blossoms. Cut, not a bunch, but a single interesting branch with as many blossoms as you can get, and arrange it Japanese fashion amid a group of flat stones or moss in a large low bowl. Forsythia branches can be cut now and be brought into the house for forcing. Immerse them in lukewarm water for twenty-four hours, then set them in deep cold water until the buds unfold. Arrange in an appropriate vase, or if you want the fun of watching them unfold, look for a curved branch of interesting proportions and arrange it in a tall slim vase.

Magnolias
Magnolias force beautifully, and the black, knotted branches are delightfully artistic. I shall never forget one lovely arrangement that I saw at a friend's house. Three branches of magnolia stood two to three feet high in a very large flat blue-green bowl on top of a grand piano. They were secured in a heavy holder that was weighted down with a number of flat stones.

The barren branches of Japanese quince are most enjoyable to bring into the house to watch. Pick several of interesting shapes and place them in a round low white bowl. The very dark branches will contrast with the white, and be most effective when the pink blossoms appear.

Pussy Willows
At this season there are always soft furry pussy willows. Gather them from the swamps yourself, or buy them from the numerous places that have them on sale. This year you might try bending a dozen or more branches in an outward curve, carefully, between your thumb and forefinger. Then arrange them in a tall slender vase (pottery, not glass) so they all go in the same direction. On the opposite side, place a spray of scrub pine, low at the mouth of the vase so it brushes down against the side of the vase, almost to the bottom.

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¼ cup Spry
1½ cups cocoa
1½ cups sugar
1½ cups milk
1½ cups flour
1½ cups butter
1½ cups eggs
1½ cups vanilla
1½ cups soda
1½ cups salt
1½ cups cornstarch
Combine Spry, salt, and vanilla. Add sugar gradually and cream thoroughly. Easy to do with rapidly boiling water. Beat 3 minutes, or until mixture holds up in peaks. Remove from heat and beat until slightly cool. Add flavoring and coloring to tint sauce a delicate green. Makes 2 cups.

MINT SAUCE
1 egg white
¼ cup sugar
1½ cups water
1½ cups peppermint
1½ cups green coloring
Combine egg white, sugar, cornstarch and water in top of double boiler. Beat with rotary egg beater until thoroughly mixed. Place over rapidly boiling water, beat 3 minutes, or until mixture holds up in peaks. Remove from heat and beat until slightly cool. Add flavoring and coloring to tint sauce a delicate green. Makes 2 cups.

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Britain Inserts Teeth In New Evacuation Plan

By R. Maillard Sleed

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A firm touch of compulsion marks the Government's new voluntary plan for evacuating children from danger areas, which will be adopted if serious bombing air raids start over British cities and towns.

This time—so Mr. Walter Elliot, Minister of Health, announced in the House of Commons yesterday—parents who avail themselves of the opportunity of sending their children away to safety in country or by the seaside will have to sign an undertaking, not only to send youngsters as soon as so ordered but also to see that they remain in the "reception areas" until officially allowed to return.

The new scheme will come into operation at the Government's discretion, will apply only to such schools and areas as authorities may determine, and is not to involve evacuation of adult members of families from which the children are to be taken.

Keep Those Already There
Meantime to quote Mr. Elliot's own words, "the government attaches great importance to the retention in reception areas of those children who are already there."

He added the Nation was deeply grateful to householders who have provided homes for these children, and he told them Queen Elizabeth intends to give her personal appreciation by sending each of them an individual message.

Another announcement gratifying these householders is that starting March 10 a billing allowance which will be paid in respect to each child over 13 years is to be raised from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Since only about one in five householders who volunteered to assist the Government with the evacuation scheme 12 months ago are actually doing so, local administrative authorities are being asked to compile a roll of householders willing when called upon to share with their neighbors the work of receiving and caring for children if evacuation scheme number two has to be adopted.

Why Not Evacuate Now?
Mr. Elliot was asked whether he did not regard it as hazardous and dangerous business to delay further evacuation until bombing actually was in progress.

His reply was that one of the reasons for making the new plans contingent on development of aerial warfare was that without that parents did not register their children and did not bring them for evacuation when the registered were called on.

This lays the finger at the root

of what some say was the failure of evacuation plan number one. People were all set to endure a split-up of families, inconvenience to householders, and everything else besides, consoling themselves with the thought that evacuation was extremely beneficial to the great numbers of children anyway. But when the air raids did not happen the social dislocation began to appear more and more unnecessary.

Thousands Return Home
The pull of home became the strongest factor in the case, and authorities were obliged to sanction the reopening of schools to reintroduce compulsory education in "danger areas" supposed to be vacated.

The position now is that 316,000 children of the 750,000 evacuated are back home making a total of 1,250,000 at schools in urban centers considered liable to sustain aerial bombardment.

In view of the Government's persistent conviction of the desirability of children being dispersed from these vulnerable areas, announcement of the fresh plan for making possible rapid action directly when the necessity arises affords widespread relief—though critics still ask if Hitler launches "blitzraids," will it be possible to transport the children?

French Get Ready

PARIS, Feb. 16 (P)—Municipal and Government authorities are co-operating on arrangements for a possible second—and larger—exodus of Paris school children.

They emphasize that they merely are carrying out measures of "natural foresight."

Only about 50,000 children were sent away at the start of the war, when everything on wheels was in demand for pushing an army of 5,000,000 men into position.

During the quiet months that have followed, many of the children have come back. Now arrangements are under way to send 200,000 to the provinces if necessary.

Children up to 14 years old will be included in the new project. The French plan, similar to the British, envisages billeting as many as possible in provinces most likely to remain remote from the war.

Provincial mayors have drafted a questionnaire to determine how many children families can accommodate.

One of the first considerations, officials said, will be to keep families together where possible, sending mothers with their children.

Hands Across a Continent



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Britishers Sorting Gifts for Turks in Quake Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Turkey's desperate need for food, clothing, and shelter for the many victims of the earthquake disaster has brought practical response from Britishers.

In London, a receiving "office" has been established for the many hundreds of parcels of clothing being sent to the Anglo-Turkish Relief Fund. Behind blacked-out windows, willing workers sort mounting piles of garments into various categories for dispatch to Turkey.

Among other gifts of warm clothes a new fur coat was a welcome surprise.

One woman wrote that after hearing Lord Lloyd's radio appeal for help she could not keep two coats, and one accompanied her letter.

In the first few weeks after the earthquake a consignment of 10,000 garments, and other urgent supplies were rushed to Turkey from here and the offer of a seven-ton wagon on the Simpson-Orient-Express by Messrs. Wagons Lits-Cook was gratefully accepted for the transportation of further contributions.

Turkish Press Tells Citizens To Prepare for War in Spring

ISTANBUL, Feb. 16 (P)—The Turkish press rang yesterday with appeals to the Nation to be ready for war this spring.

So similar were the exhortations that it appeared they were a part of a Government campaign to prepare the population for the eventuality of a conflict.

New measures were urged to enable Turkey to "protect its independence," and the people were told to be ready.

"Today it is not governments or armies which wage war, but all the citizens," proclaimed the press. The Yeni Sabah said Turkey's mutual-assistance treaty with Great Britain and France, which are massing great armies in the Near East, "proves we know where the danger is coming from."

Discussing the building of fortifications by Russia in the Caucasus Mountains along the Turk frontier and a reported German plan to

send troops into that region, the newspaper Ikdam charged that "Germany is trying to push Russia into offensive action this spring in Southeastern Europe. This is because of the deadlock on the Western Front and the fear that invasion of Holland, Belgium, or Switzerland would cost far more than it would be worth."

The newspaper, which is close to the Foreign Office, declared: "War between the Soviets and the British-French Allies might lead to the exhaustion of the belligerents. Then Germany could open an offensive on her tired enemies and impose her peace—with Russia paying the bill."

The Turkish press contended also that Rumania, Iran, and Iraq (Persia) might be singled out for attack by Germany or Russia or that they might be wedged between the Russian-German and British-French lineups.

Benefits of Welles' Visits, Chiefly Trade, Arouse Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16.—On the eve of the departure for Europe of Sumner Welles, American Under-Secretary of State, interest in his tour and the importance attached to it in various European capitals has become even greater than when the trip was announced a week ago.

It is understood that British and French diplomacy quietly but actively preparing to make the most of Mr. Welles' visit.

There are two main reasons for this increasing significance now being attributed to President Roosevelt's peace moves. One is that at first some apprehension had been felt in London and Paris lest Mr. Welles' visit should imply American support for a false compromise peace settlement. Reassurances since have been received by the British and French Governments on this point.

The second reason is that distant economic possibilities of this new American gesture of co-operation with Europe have come to the fore instead of the immediate political implications.

Trip May Be Extended

Added to these factors are reports from Washington that the trip may be extended to include other countries besides Italy, Germany, France and Britain. Both in the Balkan and Scandinavian capitals, as well as in Spain, it is evident that those countries would particularly welcome any fresh signs that the United States Government is desirous of including them in any plans for developing trade either during or after the war.

The economic aspect of the Welles peace visits arouses less immediate enthusiasm here, because it is felt that insofar as the Allies are concerned, trade relations are bound to be dictated dur-

Trade Break With Japan Is Held Justified

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Japanese contention, implied and expressed in pleas to the public for continued amicable trade relations between their country and the United States, that politics or ideology can't, or shouldn't, be mixed with economics, has drawn at least one pointed reply from an American commercial source.

Answering a letter from Suejiro Ogawa, Director of the Japan Foreign Trade Bureau of Chicago, in which the latter cited statistics to show the importance of these trade relations, W. Homer Hartz, President of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, after noting appreciation of these facts concerning trade, wrote:

"Without entering into the political aspects of this regrettable situation, it cannot be ignored that a strong sentiment exists among all classes of American people in opposition to the Japanese invasion and occupation of China in apparent violation of the Nine Power Treaty."

Sizes Size of Trade

Mr. Ogawa had pointed out the fact, which is becoming well known now as a result of public interest stirred by the abrogation by the United States of its trade treaty with Japan on Jan. 26, that Japan is this country's third best customer, and that Japan buys much more from the United States than it sells. The balance favoring the United States in this respect in 1938, for example, was \$112,800,000, noted Mr. Ogawa. He asked Mr. Hartz for suggestions as to what might be done about the situation arising from abrogation of the treaty.

Mr. Ogawa is held to have implied that the trouble in China has nothing to do with trade relations between Japan and the United States simply by not mentioning the matter of China. The Japanese position in this respect is clearly set forth, however, in a pamphlet which has been widely distributed here.

In it this statement is made: "In all history trade has suffered and standards of living have fallen whenever national ideology or politics have been confused with economy. In troubled times there is a special temptation to bend the laws of economics to serve purpose entirely outside of the field of economy. Any tendency to yield to that temptation at this time would be contrary to the best interest of the peoples of the United States and Japan."

Cites Public Opinion

Mr. Hartz did not directly attack this theory, but revealed the position of what observers believe to be that of a large section of American trade opinion by directing his reply almost wholly to the Chinese situation and the open-door policy in the Far East in general.

"A strong public opinion," he said, "has arisen in this country for an embargo on shipment of scrap and more finished war materials to Japan unless she abandons her current invasion of China. In recent weeks Japan has made some gestures toward according American rights the consideration to which they are believed to be entitled under existing treaties and international law. One such gesture has been the promise to re-open the Yantze River to neutral trade. It seems clear, however, that much greater concessions will have to be made to the American viewpoint before our Government will conclude a new trade treaty with Japan."

"The great Japanese empire which in the past gained worldwide admiration for its courage and progressive spirit, can win friends by immediately inaugurating and strictly maintaining an open-door policy in China to the United States and all other nations."

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Brazilians Board Nazi Ship To Enforce Neutrality Law

By the Associated Press

Twelve Brazilian Marines boarded the German freighter Königsberg in Brazilian waters Feb. 16 and the Brazilian gunboat Amapa stationed herself near by to insure compliance with the Brazilian neutrality law prohibiting operation of ship radios for communication with belligerents.

The Königsberg was boarded as she lay 55 miles from Belem but in Brazilian territorial waters.

Maritime authorities Feb. 15 ordered the vessel either to sail outside territorial waters or return to Belem, whence she had sailed Feb. 8 with 2,000 tons of rubber. This action was taken when it was discovered the ship had installed radio antennae which made it possible for her to communicate with German warships in violation of the neutrality law.

Ship Needs Repairs

The scene of the boarding was off Galvotas Island, at the mouth of the Amazon, where she had been hovering for some time.

Replying to the order to return to Belem or leave Brazilian waters, the Königsberg's Captain said that the ship's machinery needed repairs and he asked permission to remain anchored until the repairs were completed.

Then the Brazilian marine boarded the ship, to remain there until the repairs are finished and the ship departs.

Sinking of the Italian freighter Giorgio Olshen, 5,694 tons, raised shipping losses of all nations to at least 396 vessels and 1,362,078 tons.

The Italian freighter, whose 32 officers and crew have not been heard from yet, was disclosed to have struck a mine off the British east coast Feb. 14.

Other newly reported maritime casualties listed were the Danish ship Martin Goldschmidt, 1,095 tons, and the 1,503-ton Norwegian steamer Eika.

U-Boat Saves Two

The Norwegian consulate at Hamburg, Germany, stated that two crew members of the Eika had been landed Feb. 14 by a German submarine, but no information was given regarding the other 16 crew members. Of the 20 crew members on the Martin Goldschmidt, sunk Feb. 15 off the northwest coast of Scotland, 15 were lost.

Reuters, British News Agency, reported it understood two Danish ships, the 1,066-ton passenger vessel Sleipner and the 1,064-ton Rhone, had been torpedoed off the East Coast of England early Feb. 16 and were feared lost.

It said six persons were believed saved from the Rhone and 12 from the Sleipner. The total aboard each was not given, however.

The agency also reported two

'Sea Terrorism'

OSLO, Feb. 16 (P)—Norwegian seamen's organizations protested today against present forms of sea warfare "whose only aim seems to be to terrorize neutral ships," but said they could not be driven to stay ashore.

Their protest was registered in a resolution handed to Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht. Captains, engine crews and ordinary seamen were represented by the various organizations.

It may be possible to annihilate Norwegian seamen," the resolution said in part, "but it is not possible to scare them ashore."

"What we can do will be done. We may urge our members not to sail in ships carrying cargoes to that belligerent Nation who has set herself the proud war aim of murdering defenseless seamen."

Right Expectation

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

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Scholarships: \$200,000 For Worthy Boys

Hayden Foundation says
sum will be available
in fall for youth of Bos-
ton and New York.

Scholarships totaling \$200,000 to leading Boston colleges and technical schools will be available next fall for worthy boys, it was announced by J. Willard Hayden, head of the Hayden Foundation, today.

Through State Commissioner of Education Walter F. Downey, Mr. Hayden said the funds, left by his brother the late Charles Hayden, Boston banker and philanthropist, would be available to Boston and New York boys who otherwise could not continue their academic courses beyond high school.

The scholarships will be issued through certain specified schools, it was explained, the arrangements being made by the schools and approved by the Foundation.

Boston institutions that will be granted the Hayden funds include: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which was Mr. Hayden's alma mater; Boston University, Northeastern University, Franklin Institute, Wentworth Institute and the Farm and Trade School on Thompson's Island.

New York schools participating in the scholarships are: New York University, Columbia, Fordham, Stevens Institute of Technology, and the New York Trade School. The scholarships are designed to reach, Commissioner Downey said, boys who would profit from continued training along specific lines, but whose parents are unable to send them to college.

Exact terms of the scholarships are said to be flexible enough to meet varied demands. The initial amount is primarily to carry students over the first year, but it is expected that arrangements will be made to complete the training of those who show promise during the first period.

Shifting of Jail Control to New Department Urged

A salary set-up to replace the "antiquated fee system" for Deputy Sheriffs, Civil Service for all county employees, and the transfer of the control of Charles Street Jail from the Sheriff to a "regular City paid Institutions Department," with a new system "which knows how to run such an institution," were reforms advocated today by Herman C. Loeffler, Executive Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, speaking before the monthly meeting of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs at the Clarendon Street Y. W. C. A.

Mr. Loeffler first gave the background of Suffolk County Government, with particular reference to Massachusetts' peculiar town-government setup, with its democratic town meetings that relieve counties in this State, Mr. Loeffler explained, from all but relatively unimportant functions, outside of the Registry of Deeds, Judiciary, and related offices such as that of the Probate Court and District Attorney.

"There are two conflicting points of view concerning the way the Sheriff's office should be run," Mr. Loeffler, who recommends a careful study of the problem, pointed out to the women. "One is of the opinion that we ought to retain county government, because more and more, perhaps, as things become more complicated, it will become necessary to have something between the town level and the State level, in order to secure co-operation on such matters as truancy schools."

"The second school of thought declares that county government is a dark continent. These think it should be just another State department, to take care of judicial functions."

Two new clubs were admitted to membership at today's meeting, thus bringing the number up to 75. Mrs. W. O. B. Little of West Roxbury, President, who presided, announced.

Schools Closed, Pupils Play in Snow



By a Staff Photographer

There's Good Fun to Be Had in a Storm

Top—Brookline youngsters, given a holiday from Lincoln School, enjoy the coasting down High Street.

Bottom—Rather small for the job, but making headway in excavating an abandoned car on Boylston Street.

Car and Bus Runs Resume on Snow-Tied Lines

Most transportation systems serving Boston reported a return to near normal conditions today, with most difficulty being encountered by bus and street car lines using city thoroughfares.

The Boston & Albany, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and Boston & Maine Railroads were furnishing commuter service practically on schedule this morning, chief delay being caused by crowds boarding trains at suburban stations. Through trains on all three lines were operating normally it was reported.

Buses on the Boston and Worcester lines, whose service was suspended until 7 this morning, were not on schedule but were leaving their terminals at half-hour intervals. The Worcester turnpike buses were routed from Park Square via Broadway, Tremont Street, to Brigham Circle and from that point over the regular route.

B. & W. Post Road buses to Worcester were arriving and leaving Kenmore Square rather than the Park Square terminal. Buses were leaving Kenmore Square at quarter past the hour.

The Greyhound buses resumed service at 7 o'clock this morning and reported all lines operating. Granite Stage buses to Bellows Falls, Vt., and the Johnson buses to Millard, Greyhound subsidiaries, were also operating. The first Boston-bound bus to leave New York after the storm departed at 4 a. m. and was due in Boston at 12:35. The bus from Buffalo which left yesterday arrived practically on schedule this morning.

American Air Lines were handicapped this morning by inconvenient distribution of planes necessitating a limited schedule out of Boston. The first plane to New York after the storm took off at 10:20 a. m., with others scheduled for noon, 1:20 and 1:40, and 3:20. Runways were clear and inbound planes were arriving on schedule. Boston and Maine planes serving northern New England were operating on schedule.

In addition to all rapid transit systems, the following lines were operating at rush hour this morning:

City Point to North Station cars, to Broadway only; City Point to Dudley; Neponset to Fields Corner; Mattapan to Eggleston Square; Clear Square, Hyde Park, to Arborway; Jamaica Plain, South Huntington cars to Francis Street only. Other lines operating this morning were:

Dudley to Massachusetts Station bus service; Charles River to Arborway; Allston to Dudley; Mattapan to Readville; Chestnut Hill to Kenmore buses; Army Base to South Boston; North and South Station buses; Haymarket Square to Fish Pier.

Both Trolley and Bus Additional lines on which service was nearly normal this morning were:

Reservoir-Beacon; Lake Street-Commonwealth Avenue; Brighton, Newton, Watertown; Adams Street bus from Fields Corner; Morton Street and Mattapan buses from Ashmont; high speed line from Ashmont to Mattapan; buses on Dorchester Avenue between An-

drew Square and Fields Corner. Still other lines on which service was reported were:

Sullivan to Central Square, Cambridge; Everett Station, Lehanon and Linden Streets; Sullivan Square to Medford via Fellows; Maverick Square to Cross Over at Revere Beach Loop. From Harvard Square, lines were said to be operating normally to Waverley, Arlington, Watertown, and Union Square, Allston. Terminal for the bus from Union Square, Allston, is normally Union Square, Somerville.

Rapid transit lines of the Boston Elevated ran at half hour intervals all night.

Except for a stretch between Tewksbury and Reading and a few minor lines, the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway was operating as usual this morning it was reported. The section between Reading and Tewksbury was expected to be open by night.

Although sketchy service was available last evening on the Eastern lines, it was not until this morning that near normal service was resumed. It was found impossible to adhere to regular schedules, road officials said.

Egg-Chick Show Aids N. H. Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, N. H.—The \$10,000,000 New Hampshire poultry business is putting on a show to increase public interest in its products through the State Egg and Baby Chick Show being conducted at the State Armory, here.

China Groups Are Urged To Ask Embargo

Various units hear Tokyo
would pay greater heed
to President with power
to declare one.

Boston's active China groups have before them today the earnest counsel of Maj. Evans F. Carlson, United States Marine Corps (retired), who spent several years in China as a military observer for the United States Government, to work for a discretionary Presidential embargo on war materials to Japan.

Application of the embargo might prove unnecessary, Major Carlson believes, provided the United States combined this potential club with an offer of negotiations for settlement of outstanding problems in the Pacific.

"Japanese aggression must be stopped somewhere along the line," Major Carlson asserts. "We are now at one of those tides in the affairs of nations when firmness by the United States, combined with wise diplomacy, may save us from a dangerous drift."

The Major's authoritative views were expressed at Simmons College this noon, at influential private meetings, and at the Harvard Club last night before the East Asiatic Society.

Tonight he speaks to a number of China groups, including the China Group of Boston, Friends of China, Inc., Chinese United Association; Chinese Students' Association of Greater Boston; American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, and the Greater Boston Committee for Non-participation in Japanese Aggression.

The discretionary Presidential embargo, now an issue before Congress at Washington, offers a safe and effective means for convincing Japanese militarists that America means business, Major Carlson declares.

Knowing the Japanese military mentality, he believes that a Congressional vote would carry weight. The President could use his discretionary embargo power as a diplomatic lever, Tokyo's military, who have some of the assumption that America would talk, but do nothing, already are in a more receptive mood following the abrogation by America of its 1911 trade treaty with Japan.

Major Carlson believes they would not risk an embargo, if the United States made possible a "face-saving" way out in China. From his extensive first-hand studies in China since 1927, and especially during the first two years of the present war, Major Carlson concludes that Japan at length will be forced to return to more moderate counsels. China is proving a harder nut to crack than the cocksure militarists imagined.

At the same time, danger of a Pacific dominated by Japan is by no means excluded. At that point, American interests would be seriously affected. To avoid such a dark future, Major Carlson advocates wise action now, both to help Japan shake off its extreme military leaders, and to safeguard American interests.

Gloucester Fishing Boat Reported as Sinking

Boston and Gloucester shipping circles were thrown into speculation today as the Motorship Pigmalion radioed it had sighted the Gloucester fishing vessel Doris M. Hawes a drifting derelict this morning 185 miles off Cape Hatteras, Va.

Their speculation was abruptly ended, however, when a later radio message from the Pigmalion stated that she has rescued the crew of nine led by Capt. Michael Driscoll from the sinking craft.

Draws Pictures With Saw



Mrs. Ruth W. Swett, Nashua, N. H. Shown with some of her dogs. She is seen cutting sterling silver in her home workshop. She uses silver altogether for both her animals and her jewelry settings, she says.

Bell Buoys to Toll Again



Photo by George Stewart—United States Coast Guard

It Stills Their Tongues

Ice—the one natural element that can stop the constant tolling bells that both guide and warn mariners—securely locks the hammers of bell buoys.

Wandering Buoys Are Reset As Ice Blows Out of Harbor

Twenty large gas and bell buoys, dragged from their positions by ice or "run under" during the recent, steady, cold spell, which were picked up by lighthouse tenders of the United States Coast Guard, are being replaced as ice is cleared from the waters.

Tenders are busy today keeping watch of the buoys, and thawing out the bell hammers that often become frozen solidly in large cakes of ice, rendering the bell useless as a warning agent. Steam is often used by the tenders to thaw out and free a bell-hammer, when it is not feasible to break the ice.

These guides to navigation mark channels, as well as ledges and shoals, and every time a con-

tinuous stretch of cold weather spreads over the New England coast, the lighthouse tenders prepare for an active period of checking up on the buoys.

Some of the buoys that are picked up are taken ashore till warmer weather, but whenever and wherever possible the buoys are kept in position to assist mariners in navigating their craft, especially in such important channels as the approach to the Cape Cod Canal in Buzzards Bay, where ice was particularly severe this season.

All of those that were "run under" by ice this season have been recovered, thus far, and either returned to their station or picked up till ice ceases to interfere with them.

Shipping Resumes Movement Though Heavy Seas Continue

Although heavy seas were still running off the New England Coast shipping began moving out of sheltered coves toward the open sea and trade routes today.

Passenger and freight service between Boston and New York and Boston and the Maritime Provinces was running normally today after interrupted schedules yesterday because of the storm. The S. S. Acadia of the Eastern Steamship Line tied up at the Boston dock on time this morning.

The fish pier buzzed with activity this morning as 21 steam-lashed vessels put in from sea carrying 1,000,000 pounds of fish for Boston markets. The pier itself is still filled with snow and only a one-way passage has been opened for motor trucks. It is expected that the movement of the 1,000,000 pounds of fish will be a slow procedure and that Boston markets will not be abundantly stocked until early next week.

Considering the high winds and

mountainous seas, there was comparatively little difficulty encountered by ships, only a few reporting trouble. The Boston fishing trawler Flow, some 320 miles east of Boston, was battered by the leading point yesterday. The Flow is heading for Halifax, but her speed has been cut down to eight knots. The trawler Crest is conveying the Flow and will stand ready to take off the men. The Coast Guard boat Harriet Lane is racing forced draft to assist the Flow.

Search continues for the missing New Bedford dragger, Palmers Island. The Coast Guard Cutter Chelant and Tahoe, aided by planes, have been on the lookout for the disabled ship all morning.

Dog Silhouettes In Silver Hobby Of N. H. Matron

When dog lovers visit the Eastern Dog Show in Boston Sunday and Monday (Feb. 18 and 19), they will see silhouettes of their favorite breeds in sterling silver. These are the work of a home craftsman, Mrs. Ruth W. Swett, of Nashua, N. H., who, as she says, "draws pictures with a saw."

Mrs. Swett, a few years ago was like a good many women with a grown family—seeking something to do. She entered an art class, "the same schoolroom door that our two sons passed through many times," worked hard and diligently for three years. "I began," she says, "with keen enthusiasm which has never waned."

Mrs. Swett recalls starting off with her tool kit, smock, pencil and pad. While in class, she says, she got the feeling that "tools of patience, honesty, and obedience" might also well be used.

Besides her saw, Mrs. Swett also finds helpful in her work a jig saw, a polishing motor, and what she refers to as her "dapping tools." The family cupboard has been turned into a place to put an overflow of paint tubes and brushes. The brushes used to belong to a highly successful artist. Mrs. Swett treasures them. Her entire basement "studio" speaks of joyous activity.

'First Vote' Schoolhouse Being Replaced by Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ASHFORD, Mass.—The old schoolhouse in New Ashford, where for many years the first votes in the country were cast in Presidential elections, will soon be a thing of the past. The town annual meeting has voted to have a committee investigate sites for a new schoolhouse and community house.

Storm Work Co-ordinated By the Mayor

Tobin makes emergency
airplane trip from Flor-
ida to help bring Bos-
ton back to normalcy.

A slightly sun-tanned Mayor Maurice J. Tobin dropped out of clear skies over the East Boston airport today in an emergency flight from Miami to express keen surprise at the extent of the local snowfall and to take over the work of co-ordinating city facilities in the fight to bring back normal business and travel conditions to a storm-embattled city.

Met at the airport by Acting Mayor William A. Galvin, who has worked steadily without sleep for 31½ hours, Mayor Tobin was told that every available snow removal truck and plow was at work on Boston streets, that every public works and park department employee was on the job clearing away the snow, that even office workers had been given shovels and been drafted for snow removal.

Bombarded by questions concerning his trip to Boston by air (the plane was the first commercial entry into the airport since the storm and was one hour late from Newark), Mayor Tobin turned on reporters with the retort: "This is the one time when I insist upon asking the questions."

Held Up on WPA Help

The Mayor was told that city crews were relieving stalled delivery trucks in the attempt to get milk deliveries through. Acting Mayor Galvin informed the Chief Executive that at the peak of snow removal activities last night, there were 11,000 men on the job and that none of these were WPA workers. There has been some delay Mr. Galvin stated, in getting WPA help due to red tape in Washington.

Of the 11,000 workers, about 8,000 were temporary help. A shortage of snow shovels at one time last night caused the Public Works Department to make a radio appeal for "everyone who could spare themselves and bring shovels with them" to get into the snow removal fray. The city has already purchased 7,000 additional shovels and according to John A. Breen, Director of the Supply Department, more shovels can now be obtained from the Ames Plow Company if needed.

Common for Snow Dump Boston Common and the various playground athletic fields of the city were seized upon by Mayor Tobin as answers to the question which hourly today was growing more pressing, namely, what to do with thousands of tons of snow removed from City streets.

After a conference with his advisers at City Hall, the Mayor announced that dump trucks would be headed for the Common or the nearest playground to provide relief for many of the officials who have been on constant duty for 36 hours or more, since the storm broke on Wednesday. It was considered probable that junior officials and assistants would be drafted for temporary duty as departmental heads until their superiors can be rested.

Following this conference, Mayor Tobin was scheduled to make a far-reaching tour of Boston to see for himself how the snow removal work has progressed.

The Mayor paused long enough at noon, however, to praise the work of Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland and William T. Morrissey, head of the Highway Division of the Public Works Commission. In organizing and carrying out their share of the City's fight against the blizzard, the Mayor said he was satisfied they had done "a wonderful job under very trying circumstances."

Weather Predictions
By U. S. Weather Bureau
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature; low east tonight; clearing and light breeze from west; high tomorrow; fair and somewhat colder tonight; Saturday fair; a slight snow shower possible Sunday.

M. C. New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and somewhat colder tonight; Saturday fair; a slight snow shower possible Sunday.

Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder in the interior tonight; Saturday fair; a slight snow shower possible Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, East: Fair and slightly colder in the interior tonight; Saturday fair; a slight snow shower possible Sunday.

Delaware: Fair and slightly colder in the interior tonight; Saturday fair; a slight snow shower possible Sunday.

D. C.: Fair and slightly colder in the interior tonight; Saturday fair; a slight snow shower possible Sunday.

Virginia: Fair and slightly colder in the interior tonight; Saturday fair; a slight snow shower possible Sunday.

North Carolina: Fair and slightly colder in the interior tonight; Saturday fair; a slight snow shower possible Sunday.

South Carolina: Fair and slightly colder in the interior tonight; Saturday fair; a slight snow shower possible Sunday.

Georgia: Fair and slightly colder in the interior tonight; Saturday fair; a slight snow shower possible Sunday.

Florida: Fair and slightly colder in the interior tonight; Saturday fair; a slight snow shower possible Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Boston	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Chicago	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Denver	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Helena	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Kansas City	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Los Angeles	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Miami	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Minneapolis	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
St. Louis	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Washington	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Wichita	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Yonkers	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 4:21 a. m.; height, 13.8 feet.
Saturday, 5:21 a. m.; height, 13.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:45 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters
Colonial—
"The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway. With Franchot Tone, Leonid Kinskey, Katherine Locks and Lee J. Cobb. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.
Shubert—
"Night Music," by Clifford Odets. Presented by the Group Theater, with Maurice Carnovsky, Jane Wray, and Elia Kazan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.
Movies
Brookline Village—
"Pack Up Your Troubles," 1:45, 5:05, 8:15, 10:00. Men a Year, 7:40, 9:50, 11:00.
Copley Corner—
"Too Busy to Work," 1:50, 5:10. Also "Wuthering Heights," 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.
Exeter—
Greer Garson and Robert Taylor in "Remember," 2:30, 5:35, 8:40. Also "Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.
Fine Arts—
Danielle Darrieux in "Katie," (French film), 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:15. "March of Time," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.
Fenway and Paramount—
"Badlands," with Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. Fenway, 2:45, 5:10, 8:45. Paramount, 10:10, 12:40, 2:40, 5:10, 8:45. "Earl of Chicago," starring Robert Montgomery. Fenway, 1:30, 4:35, 8:10. Paramount, 10:20, 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.
Keith Memorial—
"On Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran. 10:20 a.

Radio—Page 10
10 a. m. 9:20. "We'll in the Night" with Carol Lombard, Brian Aherne and Ann Shirley. 11:45 a. m. 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. March of Time. 1:15, 5:10, 8:10.
Metropolitan—
Ronald Colman in "The Light That Failed," 10 a. m. 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Young As You Feel," with the Jones Family. 11:50 a. m. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30, 11:25. Modern. 10:55 a. m. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.
Orpheum—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 12:05, 3, 6, 9. "Raffles," starring David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. 10:45, 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25.
R. K. O. Boston—
"Money to Burn," with James Russell and Lucile Gleason. 10:45 a. m. 2:45, 5:35, 8:30, 10:45. Also "Hidden Enemy," with Buck and Bubbles, Curley Clemons and His Rodeo Rangers, Valentine Fox and Butters. 1:15, 5:10, 8:10.
State—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 12:05, 3, 6, 9. "Raffles," starring David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25.
South Station Theater—
"Pete Smith—History of the Potato," "Men of Music," "Threads of a Nation."

tion" latest newsreels and other shorts.
Scollay and Modern—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Scollay, 10 a. m. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Modern, 9:15 a. m. 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. Scollay, 11:35 a. m. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Modern, 10:55 a. m. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.
Trans-Lux—
"Wolf of New York," with Edmund Low and Rose Hobart. Also "The Gentlemen from Arizona."
Tremont—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner, 10:35, 1:35, 4:35, 7:35. "The Old Maid," starring Betty Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 9, 12, 3:15, 6:40, 10.
Triplex Cinema—
Father Hubbard's Arctic Adventures; Hal Kemp's orchestra; "Miracles of Salt Lake"; and other shorts.
University—
"Gulliver's Travels," 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. feature length cartoon; Fay Bainter in "Our Neighbors, the Carters," 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.
Uptown—
"Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.
Wellesley Hills Community

Top Speed in Snow Clearing Hit by Brookline's Townmen

"Look at Brookline's streets, they are all open! How was it done?" Such were the exclamations and question of motorists who passed through the town today from and to other localities less successful in snow removal. The explanation, as summed up by Daniel G. Lacy, Brookline Superintendent of Streets, is plain enough.

At 4:10 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the Superintendent's office received a telephone call from the Blue Hill Observatory warning them that by 5 p. m. the storm would have reached severe intensity. The wind velocity at the observatory at the time of the call was 55 miles per hour and 40 m. p. h. on the ground. Superintendent Lacy said. The meteorologists also stated that by 7 to 8 p. m. the snow would reach a depth of several inches and the temperature would be about 26 degrees.

Armed with this information, which came true as forecast, all of the town's snow fighting equipment, with the exception of two 10-ton tractors, was out by 6:30 p. m. and remained out all that night and on through Thursday until midnight. By that time, all roads had been opened and the men returned to work again at seven this morning to widen the clearings.

Included with the equipment in immediate service were 26 sidewalk tractor plows and 8 horse-drawn sidewalk plows. As quickly as these opened the sidewalks and side streets to pedestrians, the task of clearing main thoroughfares was tackled.

The street clearing process was not without its traffic problems.

however. From Harvard Street, just above Brookline Village, to Pond Avenue, just below the Village, there was a total of 44 buses, trucks and automobiles either stuck or abandoned. "Even with this mess," said Mr. Lacy, "the men managed to keep one lane open."

The 10-ton tractors, and the four-wheel drive snow fighters, which are about equivalent to the tractors in weight, were put into service late at night to push back snow piled along the roads by the plows, and to break through drifts too heavy for five-ton truck plows.

It was to a four-wheel-drive fighter that one of the biggest jobs of the evening was assigned. The ladder truck of the Brookline Village Fire Station was proceeding along Boylston Street just below Eliot Street on its return from a fire, when the clutch gave out. "This," said Mr. Lacy, "was bad enough, when along came a Boston to Worcester bus, which, in an attempt to pass the engine, got stuck broadside in front of it."

To unwind the tangled, took the snow fighter a half hour. First, the bus had to be straightened out, and then the ladder truck had to be towed to the Station. Nor was that all. Block and falls were required to draw the truck to its berth inside.

This, the Superintendent said, was only one of many secondary jobs which the men had to face in order to combat the snow; and "if any credit is due for the success of the fight against this blizzard," Mr. Lacy concluded, "it must be attributed to every one of the men and their superiors, who co-operated to the fullest and best of their ability."

Cultural Emissary to Peru Off for Her Flight Southward

Flying to Lima, Peru, on a Pan American Airways Traveling Fellowship, Assistant Professor Edith F. Helman of Simmons College wants to see for herself how the Americas can come to know each other better through education. She also intends to gather material for a new course at Simmons next year, on Latin-American civilization.

As a teacher of Spanish Literature, Mrs. Helman already possesses the background for an intimate understanding of cultural possibilities within the Western Hemisphere.

Boston still digging out from under a foot of snow gave Dr. Helman a wintry send-off toward Miami and a Peruvian midsummer. The actual take-off is scheduled for Tuesday at Miami. Meanwhile she is proceeding southward in leisurely fashion. Once the Clipper has risen from Miami bay and pointed south, only two overnight

stops lie ahead on the flying route to Lima. Past tropical Panama, the first rugged ridges of the Andes and picturesque Ecuador, Mrs. Helman will fly until, the third noon, she looks down on the green and white oasis in a setting of barren coast along foothills of the Andes.

Until next June, Mrs. Helman plans to study the universities of Peru. Most of her work will be done at the oldest university in South America, San Marcos at Lima. San Marcos opened its doors in 1551, or 60 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, and 85 years before Harvard began as the oldest college in the United States.

From Lima, she will go to Trujillo in the north of Peru, and later to Cuzco, the ancient Inca capital high in the Andes of southern Peru.

Officially the Fellowship is to Peru only. It is one of six given for this year following a conference of educators at Washington under the auspices of the Division of Cultural Relations in the State Department. The other Pan American Airways Fellowships are to Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Venezuela, and Mexico. Mrs. Helman plans to return by way of Chile, Argentina, and Brazil, spending about a month in each country to broaden her grasp on Inter-American university relations.

Although Mrs. Helman could be mistaken for a student on the campus, she already has a notable record in her chosen field of Hispanic Literature. She is Chairman of the Spanish Examiners for the College Entrance Board, Associate Editor of the Spanish Series for W. W. Norton, publishers of Spanish textbooks for universities, has collaborated in several books and translations, and is preparing to publish a book on her extensive researches in Spain, where she lived for some years at intervals after 1926.

Snowbound Boston wishes Mrs. Helman "Buen viaje!"



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All Set for the Week-End Frolic



United States Department of Interior

Only Snow Such as This Week's Is Powdery Enough for a Double Christiansa

Even a Snow Train Regrets So Much Snow

While snow is generally regarded as one of the principal ingredients of skiing, the snow train scheduled for tomorrow, to Plymouth, has been cancelled. Boston & Maine officials at noon, however, decided to run a special in two sections Sunday to Plymouth, North Woodstock, and Lincoln, leaving at 7:45 and 8:15 a. m., and with provision for buses at Lincoln for patrons who want to use the tramway at Cannon Mountain.

The reverse of tomorrow's cancellation is that Camden, Maine, could use some of the snow that blanketed most of New England today. Winter carnival officials today considered postponing tomorrow's winter carnival because of lack of snow.

But problems of snow removal aside, the fact remains that there's snow enough hereabouts to satisfy winter sports enthusiasts, without having to make a long trek from home—local golf

courses, the Blue Hills Reservation, Mt. Wachusett, or the hills up Groton way.

In Melrose the Winter Sports Committee which has been trying to put on the fifth annual Mt. Hood Golf and Recreational Association Winter Carnival since its first "no-snow" postponement Jan. 20-21, today was jubilant in announcing that the show would go on tomorrow and Sunday as originally scheduled. This is Metropolitan Boston's big show of the winter and always draws a gale of well-wishers.

Grammar school competition will start the Mt. Hood show off tomorrow at 10 a. m., with ski races and skating races for boys and girls. This will be followed at 1:30 by the events in the Greater Boston scholastic competition in which 28 high schools of the area have 186 entries for figure and race skating competition and ski races.

Sunday's program will be run off as follows:

1:30 p. m. Toboggan at the Reservation chute.

2:00 p. m. Sled race on first fairway.
2:20 p. m. Girl's hockey match—Mount Hood Slay-Belles vs. Parkway Puckettes at No. 2 Pond.
2:30 p. m. Open ski jumping competition at ski jump.
2:30 p. m. Hockey match—Boston Olympics Juniors, or the Rangers vs. Mount Hood Hockey Club at No. 2 Pond.
3:00 p. m. Figure skating by the Commonwealth Skating Club of Boston at No. 1 Pond.
3:00 p. m. Demonstration of maneuvers by ski patrol unit of the Massachusetts National Guard.
4:00 p. m. Selection of Miss Mount Hood on tenth fairway in the rear of the clubhouse.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Feb. 18
10:45 a. m.—WORL Service of the Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Feb. 18
8:00 p. m.—WRUL (11.1 m.) Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-590m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-544m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-300m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris 5:15 "Bully and Betty" 5:30 "The Great Escape" 5:45 "The Great Escape" 6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill 6:15 "The Great Escape" 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports 6:45 "The Great Escape" 7:00 "The Great Escape" 7:15 "The Great Escape" 7:30 "The Great Escape" 7:45 "The Great Escape" 8:00 "The Great Escape" 8:15 "The Great Escape" 8:30 "The Great Escape" 8:45 "The Great Escape" 9:00 "The Great Escape" 9:15 "The Great Escape" 9:30 "The Great Escape" 9:45 "The Great Escape" 10:00 "The Great Escape" 10:15 "The Great Escape" 10:30 "The Great Escape" 10:45 "The Great Escape" 11:00 "The Great Escape" 11:15 "The Great Escape" 11:30 "The Great Escape" 11:45 "The Great Escape"	5:00 "The Great Escape" 5:15 "The Great Escape" 5:30 "The Great Escape" 5:45 "The Great Escape" 6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill 6:15 "The Great Escape" 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports 6:45 "The Great Escape" 7:00 "The Great Escape" 7:15 "The Great Escape" 7:30 "The Great Escape" 7:45 "The Great Escape" 8:00 "The Great Escape" 8:15 "The Great Escape" 8:30 "The Great Escape" 8:45 "The Great Escape" 9:00 "The Great Escape" 9:15 "The Great Escape" 9:30 "The Great Escape" 9:45 "The Great Escape" 10:00 "The Great Escape" 10:15 "The Great Escape" 10:30 "The Great Escape" 10:45 "The Great Escape" 11:00 "The Great Escape" 11:15 "The Great Escape" 11:30 "The Great Escape" 11:45 "The Great Escape"	5:00 "The Great Escape" 5:15 "The Great Escape" 5:30 "The Great Escape" 5:45 "The Great Escape" 6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill 6:15 "The Great Escape" 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports 6:45 "The Great Escape" 7:00 "The Great Escape" 7:15 "The Great Escape" 7:30 "The Great Escape" 7:45 "The Great Escape" 8:00 "The Great Escape" 8:15 "The Great Escape" 8:30 "The Great Escape" 8:45 "The Great Escape" 9:00 "The Great Escape" 9:15 "The Great Escape" 9:30 "The Great Escape" 9:45 "The Great Escape" 10:00 "The Great Escape" 10:15 "The Great Escape" 10:30 "The Great Escape" 10:45 "The Great Escape" 11:00 "The Great Escape" 11:15 "The Great Escape" 11:30 "The Great Escape" 11:45 "The Great Escape"	5:00 "The Great Escape" 5:15 "The Great Escape" 5:30 "The Great Escape" 5:45 "The Great Escape" 6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill 6:15 "The Great Escape" 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports 6:45 "The Great Escape" 7:00 "The Great Escape" 7:15 "The Great Escape" 7:30 "The Great Escape" 7:45 "The Great Escape" 8:00 "The Great Escape" 8:15 "The Great Escape" 8:30 "The Great Escape" 8:45 "The Great Escape" 9:00 "The Great Escape" 9:15 "The Great Escape" 9:30 "The Great Escape" 9:45 "The Great Escape" 10:00 "The Great Escape" 10:15 "The Great Escape" 10:30 "The Great Escape" 10:45 "The Great Escape" 11:00 "The Great Escape" 11:15 "The Great Escape" 11:30 "The Great Escape" 11:45 "The Great Escape"	5:00 "The Great Escape" 5:15 "The Great Escape" 5:30 "The Great Escape" 5:45 "The Great Escape" 6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill 6:15 "The Great Escape" 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports 6:45 "The Great Escape" 7:00 "The Great Escape" 7:15 "The Great Escape" 7:30 "The Great Escape" 7:45 "The Great Escape" 8:00 "The Great Escape" 8:15 "The Great Escape" 8:30 "The Great Escape" 8:45 "The Great Escape" 9:00 "The Great Escape" 9:15 "The Great Escape" 9:30 "The Great Escape" 9:45 "The Great Escape" 10:00 "The Great Escape" 10:15 "The Great Escape" 10:30 "The Great Escape" 10:45 "The Great Escape" 11:00 "The Great Escape" 11:15 "The Great Escape" 11:30 "The Great Escape" 11:45 "The Great Escape"

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-590m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-544m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-300m
7:00 Top of the Morning 7:15 "The Great Escape" 7:30 "The Great Escape" 7:45 "The Great Escape" 8:00 "The Great Escape" 8:15 "The Great Escape" 8:30 "The Great Escape" 8:45 "The Great Escape" 9:00 "The Great Escape" 9:15 "The Great Escape" 9:30 "The Great Escape" 9:45 "The Great Escape" 10:00 "The Great Escape" 10:15 "The Great Escape" 10:30 "The Great Escape" 10:45 "The Great Escape" 11:00 "The Great Escape" 11:15 "The Great Escape" 11:30 "The Great Escape" 11:45 "The Great Escape"	7:00 "The Great Escape" 7:15 "The Great Escape" 7:30 "The Great Escape" 7:45 "The Great Escape" 8:00 "The Great Escape" 8:15 "The Great Escape" 8:30 "The Great Escape" 8:45 "The Great Escape" 9:00 "The Great Escape" 9:15 "The Great Escape" 9:30 "The Great Escape" 9:45 "The Great Escape" 10:00 "The Great Escape" 10:15 "The Great Escape" 10:30 "The Great Escape" 10:45 "The Great Escape" 11:00 "The Great Escape" 11:15 "The Great Escape" 11:30 "The Great Escape" 11:45 "The Great Escape"	7:00 "The Great Escape" 7:15 "The Great Escape" 7:30 "The Great Escape" 7:45 "The Great Escape" 8:00 "The Great Escape" 8:15 "The Great Escape" 8:30 "The Great Escape" 8:45 "The Great Escape" 9:00 "The Great Escape" 9:15 "The Great Escape" 9:30 "The Great Escape" 9:45 "The Great Escape" 10:00 "The Great Escape" 10:15 "The Great Escape" 10:30 "The Great Escape" 10:45 "The Great Escape" 11:00 "The Great Escape" 11:15 "The Great Escape" 11:30 "The Great Escape" 11:45 "The Great Escape"	7:00 "The Great Escape" 7:15 "The Great Escape" 7:30 "The Great Escape" 7:45 "The Great Escape" 8:00 "The Great Escape" 8:15 "The Great Escape" 8:30 "The Great Escape" 8:45 "The Great Escape" 9:00 "The Great Escape" 9:15 "The Great Escape" 9:30 "The Great Escape" 9:45 "The Great Escape" 10:00 "The Great Escape" 10:15 "The Great Escape" 10:30 "The Great Escape" 10:45 "The Great Escape" 11:00 "The Great Escape" 11:15 "The Great Escape" 11:30 "The Great Escape" 11:45 "The Great Escape"	7:00 "The Great Escape" 7:15 "The Great Escape" 7:30 "The Great Escape" 7:45 "The Great Escape" 8:00 "The Great Escape" 8:15 "The Great Escape" 8:30 "The Great Escape" 8:45 "The Great Escape" 9:00 "The Great Escape" 9:15 "The Great Escape" 9:30 "The Great Escape" 9:45 "The Great Escape" 10:00 "The Great Escape" 10:15 "The Great Escape" 10:30 "The Great Escape" 10:45 "The Great Escape" 11:00 "The Great Escape" 11:15 "The Great Escape" 11:30 "The Great Escape" 11:45 "The Great Escape"

Foodstuffs Are Plentiful If Buying Curbed

Weekly Food Shopping Report

While foodstuffs are plentiful for the moment, the immediate future supply hinges to a great extent on the opening of the roads after the blizzard, the ability of trucks and other forms of transportation to get back into normal movement, and the willingness of housewives, hotels, and institutions to buy only normal quantities, according to well informed market men.

Thursday's tie-up because of deep snow drifts, and abandoned snow covered motor cars, in almost all possible positions on the highways and byways, prompted considerable extra buying at retail. Housewives and children patronized neighborhood stores during the day, taking extra bread, milk, vegetables and general foodstuffs. Milk was late in reaching householders, to be sure, and in at least some cases no milk at all was delivered Thursday, but improvement came as efforts to dig out progressed.

Delivery problems face retailers as well as wholesalers, and most housewives are expected to carry their own purchases rather than risk tardy receipt or perhaps non-arrival of the goods, as many streets are still blocked.

The New England Fish Exchange which was closed Thursday for the first time in its history, reopened Friday and the usual auctions of fish were held. There were 21 arrivals with more than 1,000,000 pounds of fish at the pier. Workers cleared the easterly side of the pier of snow, by working all night Thursday night, and the midway, where trucks come in to load, is passable today but far from clear, showing up deliveries to retail stores, and shipments in general, as well as pier activities.

Meats and poultry are in good supply and prices are practically the same as a week ago. Turkey is a good buy at 25 cents a pound in many places, ranging up to 35 cents. Chicken and fowl can be had as low as 19 cents a pound, pork loins for roasting 13 cents, face of the rump beef for roasting 27 cents, and in some cases, rib roast at 21 cents. Legs of lamb can be purchased for 22 cents in some stores, ranging up to 30 cents.

Fresh eastern shal halibut—first brought to Boston this season—direct from the fishing grounds—is offered from 45 to 60 cents a pound. Live lobsters range from 45 to 55 cents a pound, boiled lobsters 50 to 60 cents, and lobsters meat \$1.75 a pound. Native smelt ranges up to 50 cents a pound. Maine medium smelts are quoted at 30 cents, and jumbo smelts at 25 cents a pound.

Fresh vegetables are, in some cases, higher, owing to the cold weather in Florida and Texas. Fresh green peas are 20 cents a pound in some quarters, but California peas are offered in some stores at 12½ cents a pound.



By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Another one of those unique little shops to keep in mind for the time when you need the "gift de resistance" is the Studio Shop, at 125 Massachusetts Avenue. Which is just about opposite Massachusetts Avenue subway station, and right next to Brigham's, to be exact.

Here you could spend many minutes exclaiming over interesting glassware, Mexican ware, and so forth, and you would be sure to detour occasionally into the Lending Library. Silver seems to dominate the jewelry collection; with a number of those rings of fantastic size that women like so well. Tucked in with it is some Dasso ware, which, while it looks like silver, really isn't, although we understand there's a high silver content. Anyhow it has been made up into cunning little things—salt and pepper shakers for instance, that look like sundials.

And as a sugar bowl and creamer you could have a miniature wheelbarrow and a watering pot with a long nozzle. These are most attractive, and bound to start the ball of conversation rolling. (That is, if you ever experience any difficulty along this line!) The sundials are \$3.50 a pair, and the sugar bowl and creamer are \$6.50. Then there's quite a collection of inexpensive things to add to your whatnot, or the fireplace mantel that looks so bare. Like their gold china animals; fauns and lambs, if we can remember our animals correctly. \$1.50 up. As for pictures perhaps you'd like to bear in mind that they have Godey prints for \$1.95 . . . all framed. Plus all kinds of greeting cards, little white metal shelves for walls and corner shelves with mirrors in the background; and

just about everything else you can think of in the way of a gift, either to yourself, a bride, or a graduate.

Gowns in Lovely Pink-Orchid Shade

Jays . . . at Temple Place, always has the most fairyland-like window displays at Valentine time, and we do wish we had remembered to remind you of it earlier, because this year was no exception. And in the midst of it all were gowns of a lovely pink-orchid shade. The silk jersey dinner gowns seemed to be holding up traffic the day we saw them, and no wonder. For they were nothing short of confessions in draped models that had short sleeves, and flowing chiffon skirts. \$39.95 to \$29.90, and these are gowns that you'll be able to wear almost any time of the year.

Getting Back To Grandmother

A "caldie" is something your grandmother wore on her head. Its also something that you'll be wearing on your head, too. That is, it is if you're one of those people who can't stand letting a fashion go by you—unnoticed! Filene's is doing a lot with them, and adding sweeping feathers and spring gardens to them. In fact, some of them are particularly dressy; what with their decorations and veils. One even ties down under the chin, just the way grandma's used to. Anyhow, they leave a lot of your hair showing; for they're usually worn pushed way back on the head. From \$5 up. Our choice was of course the \$12.50 one!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday Column)

Angell Says U. S. Must Widen Scope

The day draws nearer when the United States will have to play a more active part in world affairs than it does today. Dr. James Rowland Angell, former President of Yale University, and now Editor of the National Council of the National Broadcasting Company, declared at a luncheon meeting today of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Nations cannot live side by side and insist on their sovereign rights, he said. To preserve civilization these nations will have to sacrifice some of their rigid conceptions of sovereignty.

If we are to live in a sane world among liberal and free men we must preserve sane civilization.

Dr. Angell continued, and we in the United States will have to revise our fundamental conceptions of sovereignty along with the other nations.

Speaking on the subject "New Frontiers," Dr. Angell said that old geographical and physical frontiers have disappeared but still new frontiers remain which we must explore. These are economic, intellectual, political and moral frontiers, he said. The United States is now facing a situation, he asserted, similar to that which confronted Abraham Lincoln. A decision must be made, as to whether it is worth using force to save the Union.

Intellectual frontiers which have produced inventions and modern conveniences which no one only a generation ago could believe possible, have no limit, he said.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6:04mc

For Saturday, Feb. 17

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6:04mc

Today on WRUL

(6:04mc-6:06mc and 11:37mc-25.6mc)
6:24 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:04 p. m.—Listeners Mailbag.
7:15 p. m.—Pathways to Peace; transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner; transcribed.
7:45 p. m.—The Week's Review of Latin America.
8:00 p. m.—Elements of Aviation.
8:15 p. m.—The Week's Review of Latin America.
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7:34 p. m.—Broadcast in English.
RVA—12:34 p. m.—19:37 m. RNE, 12 mc.
Rome—1:30 p. m.—News in English. Guest Night. "Round Midnight Voice." RJO, 11:81 mcg., 25.4 mc. RFR, 9.83 mcg., 20.5 mc.
London—8 p. m.—"The Shadow of the Swastika" Feature Program. GSD, 11:75 mcg., 25.1 mcg., 9.8 mcg., 31.3 mc.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Vocal Solo. JZK, 15.16 mcg., 19.7 mc.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 mcg., 30.4 mc.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.81 mcg., 31.2 mc.; DJC, 4.02 mcg., 48.8 mc.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB, 11.88 mcg., 25.5 mc. TPA, 11.71 mcg., 25.6 mc.
Rangoon—9:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.81 mcg., 31.2 mc.; DJC, 4.02 mcg., 48.8 mc.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs" talk by Wickham Stead. GSC, 9.8 mcg., 31.3 mc.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB, 11.88 mcg., 25.5 mc. TPA, 11.71 mcg., 25.6 mc.



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Feb. 20 to See Harvard End Election Issue

Lessons in practical democracy are being learned by the Harvard freshmen this year, as a lively debate, centering about the proposed abolition of their class elections, takes place in the Yard.

A final decision, binding on future classes, will be made Feb. 20.

Every freshman class, until last year, elected a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. Their functions were few, but the election was a habit, and it always took place. Last year, as the result of a campaign of publicity in the Crimson, the class voted to abolish its election day, and give the officers' functions to a committee of the Freshman Union, appointed by the Faculty and the Student Council.

The decision was binding upon the class of 1942 alone, and now '43 must face the problem itself. Again the arguments pro and con are being reviewed. Proponents of the elections decry the "undemocratic" nature of the Union committee, and call for the "preservation" of freshman "liberties." Why should somebody else pick people to run our (social) parties? Peter B. Saltonstall, son of the Massachusetts Governor, is quoted as saying, "We know whom we want, and election is the most democratic way to get the right man in."

Opponents point to the size of the freshman class, which in recent years has grown to 1,000 men, and declare that no election among a class of this size, and among men who have had little opportunity to get acquainted (there is no campaigning), can be truly democratic. Past elections were blind, they say, and "publicity hounds" often received the offices.

"Contrary to public opinion," declared Robert G. Axtell, of Evanston, Ill., Chairman of an investigating committee, "the practice of electing class officers is far from democratic. We feel that it is not a sign of intelligent democracy for a class of 1,000 men to vote almost blindly for candidates whom they do not know. The officers come from a miscellaneous group of nominees, some of whom even try to obtain publicity by such antics as goldfish swallowing."

250 Contributions Going to Finland

More than 250 contributions to the Finnish Defense Fund, totaling \$13,184, have been received already at the Fund's Boston headquarters in the National Shawmut Bank, according to Henry R. Atkinson, spokesman for the Fund group, who appealed today for prompt contributions from those intending to support it.

The sum of \$11,500 was dispatched to Hjalmar J. Procopio, Finnish Minister at Washington, a short time ago.

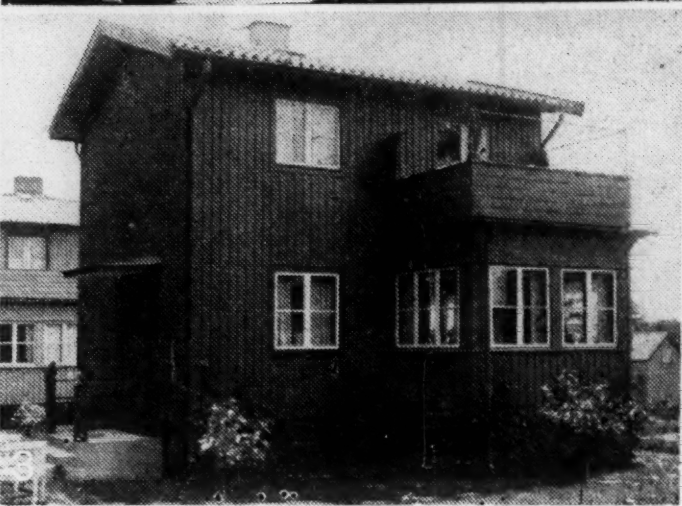
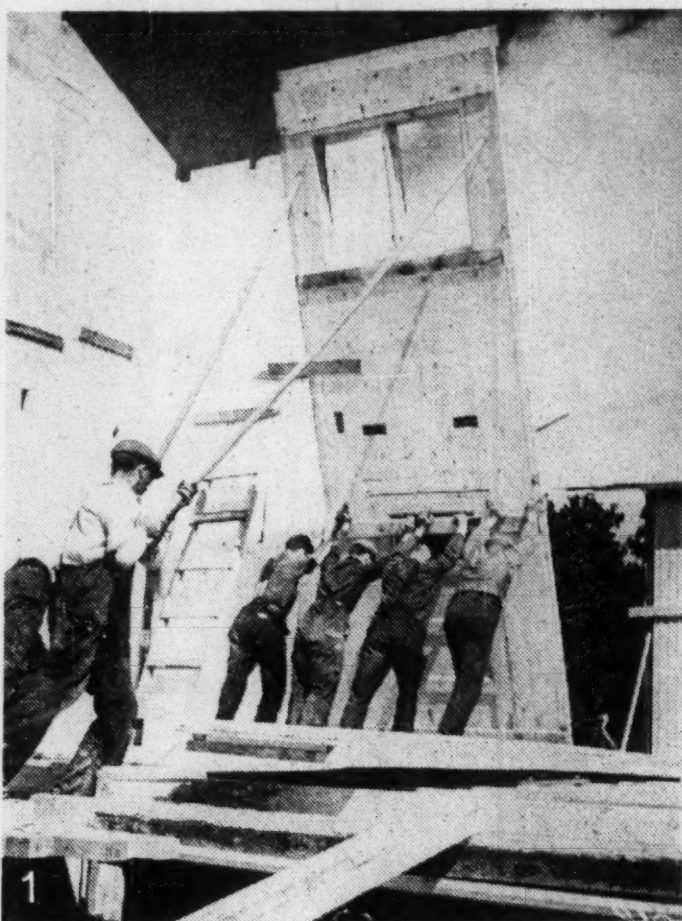
Other Massachusetts cities are taking part in the drive now, Mr. Atkinson said. In Fitchburg the Worcester County Trust Company has offered its services as a depository, and a group led by Douglas Crocker, Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer of Crocker, Burbank & Co., is proceeding with the drive. In Needham, Vernal Kezer, Cashier of the Needham National Bank, has announced that that bank is authorized to receive contributions.

Maine Milk Interests

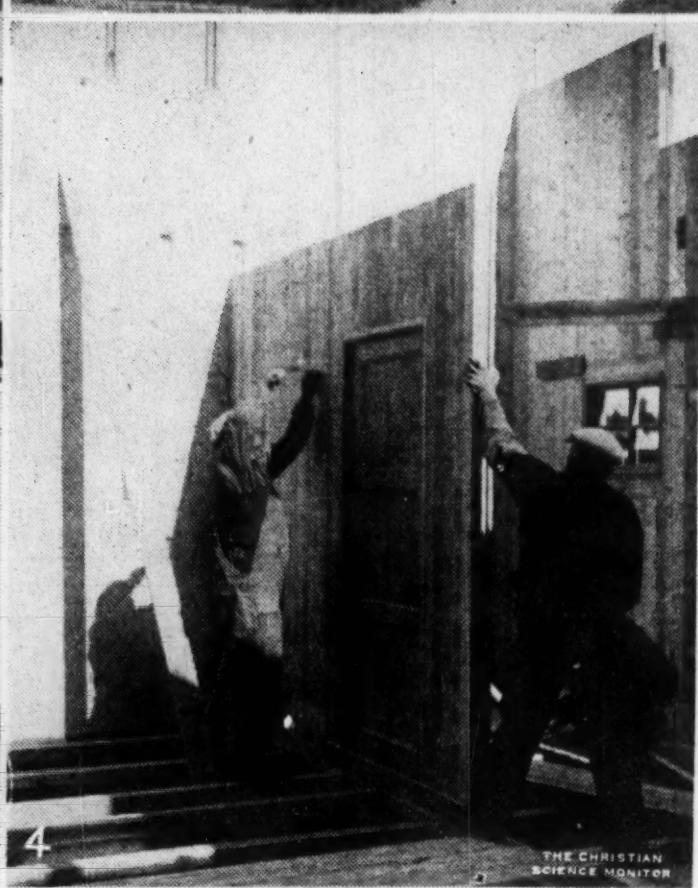
Would Raise Price Cent
AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Maine State Milk Control Board took under consideration yesterday a proposal for milk men in the Augusta district to advance the consumer price from 11 to 12 cents a quart, splitting the one-cent increase with the producer and distributor.

Chairman Earl P. Osgood, of Fryeburg, said a decision probably would be made at the Board's next meeting on Tuesday.

Sill to Roof From Dawn to Sunset



Swedish Travel Information Bureau



Homes Near Stockholm

(1) Walls were put up like this in great panels built in the factory for assembling on the site. (2) Typical working man's home in Stockholm suburbs. (3) Another Swedish type home near Stockholm. (4) Room partitions raised in large prefabricated units.

Nature Study As Hobby Gets Dartmouth Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 16—Nature study as a hobby is being encouraged among Dartmouth students through the special informal natural history program of which Dr. Richard L. Weaver serves as director.

Although Dr. Weaver is known as the college naturalist, his activities are entirely informal. The natural advantages of the location of the College are taken advantage of in conjunction with the effort to promote an after-college interest in natural science as a hobby.

The nature study activities embrace geology, botany, and zoology. They are extra-curricular voluntary studies. Informal assignments involving research in the field and the laboratory are devised. Some of the assignments embrace photography of various phases of natural science while others include censuses of various species of birds and flowers as well as bird-banding to be followed by migratory studies. About 1,600 purple finches were banded last year and about 400 persons assisted in informing the observers of the migratory habits of these birds.

Providence to Cape Verde Boat Hits Snag of War Red Tape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16—The plans of Capt. Harry D. Rose to re-open ship service between Providence and the Cape Verde Islands have gone hard aground on a reef of red tape just at a time when the project seemed to be headed for clear water.

The war is at least partly to blame. The United States Department of Commerce has refused to approve papers for the Dorothy G. Snow, the schooner Captain Rose has put in shape for the voyage, until the captain has proved he holds a clear title to the little ship. She used to be of Canadian registry. There might be difficulties at sea if a Canadian ship skippered by an American met a German warship or submarine.

For six months now the Dorothy Snow has ridden at her dock here. More than 300 Rhode Island residents have loaded her holds with freight and paid the freight charges in advance. Everything is in shape for the voyage—except the Government's approval.

The delay has been a costly one for Captain Rose. He used the money paid by the freight shippers to put the vessel in shape for the trip. And his own funds are running low now, what with living expenses and a wharfage charge of 50 cents a day.

Not for years have any vessels cruised between Providence and the Cape Verdes, but at one time the packet ships made the trip regularly.

Business Pivotal
Captain Rose is no neophyte in the business. He has been a deep-water sailor and master of sailing craft for 32 years, ever since he was a lad. He has sailed the Ellen Little between New Bedford and the Cape Verdes, and skippered the Valkyrie and the John R. Manta across from Providence. The John R. Manta went down with all hands a few years after he left command.

Captain Rose purchased the 95-foot Dorothy G. Snow about a year ago. She had been in fishing service off the Grand Banks with Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as her home port.

The first thing Captain Rose did was to rip out and heave overboard an antiquated gasoline motor. He has no use for motor-powered ships. He repaired her sails and brought her down from Nova Scotia with the wind as sole motive power.

That was last summer. The skipper scouted around for business and found plenty. For freight he found a full cargo of beds, chairs, stoves, mattresses and even a piano which Rhode Island residents, mainly of Portuguese extraction, were eager to have sent back to their old country.

The skipper is willing to assume all the risks involved. "I don't care if I go outside and they torpedo and sink my vessel," he says. "I would just as soon get rid of it that way as to see it rotting against the dock."

Twice a day at low tide the ship grounds. The twice-daily bumping may spring the seams if it keeps up for much longer, Captain Rose believes. That's just one more item he is concerned about. Meanwhile everything is in shape, even to the casks of fresh water, and the skipper says he will be away in an hour if they say the word.

Plans for Lincoln Statue
A statue of Abraham Lincoln, cast about 10 years ago for erection on the lawn at the State capitol, is still stored away where it was cast, and an additional \$10,000 must be raised before it can be moved to the State House grounds, Rhode Island's Lincoln Memorial Commission was told at its annual meeting this week.

The campaign to raise funds for the statue was begun in 1914. School children helped contribute, and enough money was subscribed to start work. Andrew O'Connor of Worcester was the sculptor.

The money ran out and interest lagged before the project was completed.

At the meeting this week plans were made for a conference with Major John F. Collins and with Gov. William H. Vanderbilft seeking their co-operation on a new fund-raising campaign.

Harvard Eases Dining Rooms' Labor Dispute

Labor disputes at Harvard, serious enough to have made strikes appear imminent last month, have now apparently blown over and will remain quiet until the University takes further steps in the direction of hiring 15 students in the dining halls, it developed today.

Contacted in Cambridge, Joseph Stefani, leader of the unions to which Harvard cooks and waitresses belong, explained that he had named a committee to adjust differences with Dean Wallace B. Donham of the School of Business Administration, where replacement of 10 unionized workers by students had precipitated recent disputes.

The peace, however, will prove only a truce, Mr. Stefani indicated. If Harvard continues to give students Union jobs, or, specifically, adopts suggested plans for student waiters in the undergraduate houses, "If they insist upon taking the waitresses' jobs away from them, we won't let the kitchen workers do any cooking," he stated.

A committee of the Student Council is investigating the pros and cons of student waiters from the undergraduate point of view. The Crimson has indicated editorially a measure of sympathy for the scheme.

"We wouldn't object quite so strenuously," Mr. Stefani continued, "if they didn't plan to pay the students lower wages than we try to maintain. We think that practice constitutes unfair discrimination." He apparently felt that wage standards of present workers might be endangered, but had no comment when it was pointed out that students are paid partly in money and partly in food.

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Swedish Workers Get Homes in One Day

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden, land of consumer co-operatives, is today building single dwelling so fast that in the evening of the very day that workmen arrive to start on the structure, the family can move in for supper. That is one part of the story of Sweden's progress in building prefabrication told by Holger Lundbergh today in Boston.

Another part of the fascinating drama of homes constructed in 10 hours with three rooms, baths, garage and complete furnishings is the patented system of central heating which utilizes the heat that ordinarily goes up the chimney or seeps through the chimney into the cellar and walls of the house.

The so-called "10-hour villas" springing up around Stockholm in a mushroom growth of small home communities, are equipped with steel tube chimneys with an outer tubing of tinplate which makes brick construction superfluous and over-costly. Smoke from the coke-fired boiler in the cellar is guided through the walls and roof via the steel, inner tubing which is encased in the outer tinplate tube. Between these tubes, the space is filled with water up to the attic.

The Housewives' Dream

The smoke gases heat the water which, in turn, not only heats the house but furnishes an unlimited reservoir for domestic hot water. For small villas, the system is said to be far cheaper to install and considerably more economical to maintain than conventional heating systems.

But to get back to prefabrication. Cellars and foundational walls are first constructed on a mass production basis, a half-dozen at a time. Then the floors are laid in two hours and work started on the outer prefabricated walls, built in the factory in panels that reach from the floor to the second story. By 5 p. m., the family moves into a ready-made villa with a new coat of paint, electric

The Real Estate Week

A Friday Feature

lights, heating system in place and the radio all ready for the evening entertainment.

"Incredible!" exclaims the tradition-bound Yankee. Yet not so incredible to a nation that has learned the lessons of co-operation and co-ordination in the contracting fields where small profits are favored for purposes of stimulating business, according to Boston visitors.

Prefabricated Houses Popular
And during the last 10 years, Sweden has pioneered in prefabricated timber houses which are finding a ready market among people educated in thrift and practical living.

Houses of this type are being built rapidly in the Sticking, small home development near Stockholm. The 10-hour experiments are made possible by complete prefabrication of walls and all wooden parts at the factory for assembling on the site.

Many other building details were worked out before actual construction began. Builders claim to have accomplished their experiments on a sound construction plan, using first class materials and the latest modern facilities.

Whole suburbs of prefabricated homes, each surrounded by its own trim garden, are rising throughout Sweden today, and said to be raising the standards of housing for the Nation's generally moderate wage earners.

1940 Looks Rosy

Building prospects for Massachusetts in 1940 took on a rosy hue today with the announcement by the State Department of Labor and Industries that housing applications for January this year were 34 per cent better than the first month of 1939 and 145 per cent improved over December of the last year.

Aggregate value represented in

the January applications for 55 communities in the Commonwealth amounted to \$6,828,252. The increase was largely due to the inclusion of 98 Federal housing units in four cities, Lowell, Fall River, Holyoke and Boston.

The most important private project was a \$350,000 hospital in Salem.

Low-Cost Houses

New, modern homes costing less than \$4,000 and in many instances selling as low as \$2,500 are now being made available for families of low incomes through the offices of private industry working in cooperation with the Federal Government, according to John F. Malley, FHA Administrator for Massachusetts, announced today.

Mr. Malley stated that the Government believes private industry cannot only build sound small homes at low costs, but it also predicts that these private sources this year will enter what has been a specialized Federal field in great volume this year. During 1939, Mr. Malley showed that some 70,500 new homes were built by private enterprise requiring payments of less than \$25 a month to cover mortgage charges including payments on the principal.

He said the purpose of the Federal Government is to guide private business into low-cost channels rather than to take the field away from private capital.

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Quincy Borrows Despite Protest

The Quincy City Council has authorized a loan order for \$225,000 for street construction work after Mayor Thomas S. Burgin declared that he did not agree with the local taxpayers' association that there was an "unfortunate

trend in borrowings for streets." The association had asked that more funds for this purpose be taken from current tax revenue only.

William M. Edmonston, Executive Secretary of the Quincy Taxpayers' Association, criticized the City's policy in borrowing on long-term notes the money deemed necessary for street construction. Mayor Burgin said he thought it more expedient to prorate the cost over a period of years than take it out of the City tax levy in one year.

Radcliffe Names Research Aides

Three research fellows have been appointed at Radcliffe College for the second half-year, according to an announcement made by the College Council today.

Those appointed are: Dr. Hope Hibbard, professor of zoology at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, who will do research work in biology; Miss Thelma Z. Lavine, Ph.D. Radcliffe 1939, now engaged in research in philosophy and Mrs. Ruth Strunk, Ph.D., University of Prague, who will be a research fellow in mathematics.

Other Radcliffe research fellows appointed this year are Miss Helene Barland of the Museum of the Louvre, Paris and Mrs. Frieda S. Ullian, Ph.D., Radcliffe 1938, whose field is economics.

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Griller Quartet in Boston Debut—Week-End Radio Prospects

English Group Acclaimed; Felix Fox Assisting Pianist

The Griller Quartet from England (Sidney Griller, Jack O'Brien, Philip Burton, and Colin Hampton) made their first Boston appearance last night in Jordan Hall. By themselves they played Haydn's Quartet in E flat, op. 33, no. 2, and Beethoven's op. 127, in E flat. Felix Fox, Boston pianist, joined them in Franck's Piano Quintet. The concert was the third in the series arranged by Aaron Richmond with the co-operation of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Colledge.

The Quartet made an excellent first impression. The most striking thing about the group is their balance. They offer the rare spectacle of four partners equally joined together for the performance of chamber music. Almost always one member dominates by his tone, his execution, his phrasing, or, also, his protuberant musical personality. Not so with these players. Each seems intent only on making his contribution to a unit of expression.

With this approach, it is not surprising that they should have been able to achieve such a fine blend of tone, such delicate reciprocity, and such unanimity of musical purpose. How long these gentlemen have been playing together I do not know, but such coordination as theirs cannot have been achieved in a short time. Their quality was revealed at once in the Haydn Quartet, with its merry little jest in the Finale. The work, which is not too often heard, is marked by the familiar Haydn liveliness, vigor, inventiveness, and charm, and, in the Largo, by an exceptionally deep emotional content. It was played with such exquisite relish that the artists were recalled four times by the audience.

With an easy transition of mood and style, the Quartet, with the musicianly co-operation of Mr. Fox, managed a full-blooded, warmly lyrical publication of the fervidly romantic and drather repetitious Franck Quintet. Yet the five players, with remarkable re-

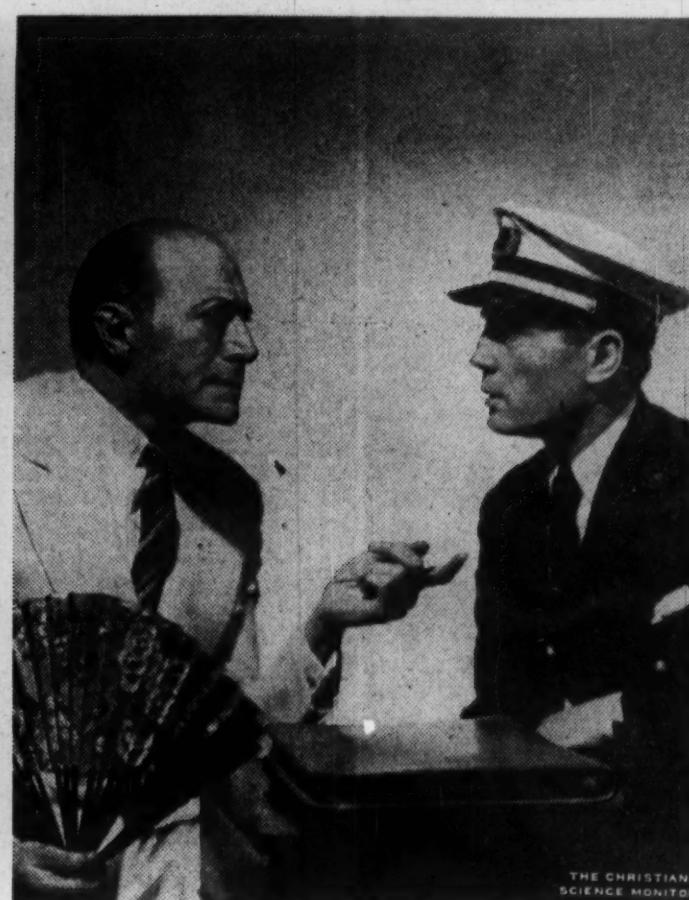
straint, held themselves safely on this side of theatricalism and sentimentality, so that the composer received as persuasive a report of his work as is likely to be heard. Mr. Fox earned a special word of commendation by resisting the temptation to exploit the piano part at the expense of the strings.

The Beethoven, naturally, brought the climax, and at the same time proved that the Griller Quartet, who had turned readily from the classical to the romantic style, were capable too of penetrating to the heart of this more profound romanticism. Here was a superb realization of a great work, wrought with imagination and humility. The moving song of the Adagio, the brave gaiety of the Scherzo, the sudden changes of mood in the first and last movements, were all compassed with an understanding that brought out the unity of the whole.

The audience, which, presumably because of the weather, was smaller than those reported at previous concerts in this series, was nevertheless warmly appreciative. It is good to see this apparently new audience, which consists of many young people, responding with such evident pleasure to the appeal of the most exacting and most rewarding form of musical expression.



Juana de Laban
Who will appear in the Concert of Modern Dance to be given by the Boston Dance Council at Peabody Playhouse tomorrow evening.



Cecil Humphreys and Colin Keith-Johnston
In "Passenger to Bali," play coming Monday to the Shubert

Chaplin Camera Work Done

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.
The cameras have stopped grinding at the Chaplin studios, and the little man who has been bouncing around the big sound stage pretending to be Hitler and the world's best known waif at the same time will now devote himself for several months to cutting his picture.

Charlie has always been a super-

lative workman in every department of his studio.
The cutting of the Chaplin picture, "The Dictators," you may be very sure, will be as carefully and as well done as it is in Charlie's power to do it. He, as well as anyone in Hollywood, knows that the joining of the little strips of film can make an almost magic difference in the way the film will eventually look. A little magnanimity, it might be remembered, a handful of powder, and a couple of matches, are all a real filmmaker needs to give the effect of a mountain exploding and little gila monsters, as big as a good sized lizard, have walked in pictures as dragons before now.

When Chaplin first came to the Mack Sennett Studios to join the famous Keystone Kops, Ford Sterling, you may remember, was the star of that aggregation; and the little Englishman was to be just another background comic in uniform. Chaplin was small, and he knew he would be lost in that melee of blue-coated figures who used to huddle in masses, as if shot from a gun, in rapidly changing parts of the Southern California terrain. So he devised the simple expedient of remaining outside the huddle of cops, whenever they were near the camera, and then, the minute one of them stuck his head out of the group or tried to disengage himself from it, Chaplin would rap him soundly over the head with his billy.

This had the effect of making the whole troupe of Keystoneers merely a bunch of assorted stooges for the little music hall man from London.

Stories are still told here of Chaplin's first acting days on the Sennett stages. A scene would go into rehearsal, and then the word would get around that Chaplin was to be in it. Workers on other sets, the office employees, grips, electricians, painters, paperhangers, and handymen from all over the lot would make their way quickly to the spot; and in a short while the whole studio would be convulsed with laughter at his antics. Everything he did was funny.

It was not because of any realization of his growing importance or because of other peculiar demands of his art, that Chaplin soon became an almost legendary figure around Hollywood, never allowing any publicity on himself to be released until his pictures were ready to be sent to the theaters. He was, it is true—and still is—quite shy, though he never tried to make himself a recluse in the Garbo manner. He learned not to tell what he was doing until it was ready to be shown because it became almost a habit with the producers of the other short comedies in town to imitate what he was doing and try to get it into their pictures before he could release his. There is no need for this sort of secrecy today; but the old habits are still strong in him.

Sound probably caught him as unprepared as any actor of the films could be. The whole conception of the little figure he had made so famous had been built on pantomime. But this alone was not the reason for avoiding speech. There was the inherent anonymity of the character to protect, which he was afraid speech would destroy.

If you remember the Chaplin pictures, you recall how he always appeared out of nowhere—as in "The Gold Rush," where he suddenly was shown against a background of snow and ice on the side of one of Alaska's mountains—winning no antecedents, and not going anywhere either, just disappearing at the end without any explanation of what was to become of him. Everyone probably remembers him in "The Pilgrim," with the film fading out on him running down the American-Mexican border, unable to stay in either country because things had become too hot for him in both. This was a note of pathos which he always liked to strike, and he was afraid that speech would destroy it.

He has taken his time about coming to talking pictures, and has made the decision to do so at last because he feels that there is an almost completely new audience for him to win. I am told that as the little tramp he will use a whispering voice and a good deal of double talk to keep the character from becoming completely focused, so to speak; but that in the impersonation of Hitler he will speak plainly.

Films of Merit
In Suburban Theaters
Ninotchka—Capitol (Allston), Central Square (Cambridge), and Granada (Malden).
We Are Not Alone—Kenmore Square (Back Bay), Maplewood (Malden), and Strand (Quincy).
Wuthering Heights—Coolidge Corner (Brookline).
Gulliver's Travels—University (Cambridge), Needham (Needham), and New Melrose (Melrose).
Mr. Smith Goes to Washington—Davis Square (Somerville).
The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex—Coolidge (Watertown).
Nurse Edith Cavell—Park (Everett).

Sheyne Program
Mikhail Sheyne, whose first Boston concert took place in 1937, will be heard in the following piano program Monday evening in Jordan Hall: Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, J. S. Bach; Arabesque and Symphonic Etudes, Schumann; Etude in C sharp minor and F sharp minor, Scriabin; Etude-Tableau in E flat minor, Op. 33, and Polka, Rachmaninoff; Islamey, Balakireff.

Ballet Russe Coming

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo is tentatively scheduled for an engagement at the Boston Opera House the second week of April.
Now in the West, the company will return to New York for a stay at the Metropolitan Opera House from March 26 through April 7.

Boston Morning Musicales

On Wednesday morning, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, two American singers of the Metropolitan Opera Association, Risi Stevens and Richard Crooks, presented the penultimate program in the current series of Boston Morning Musicales. The piano accompaniments were played by Frederick Schaeffer for Mr. Crooks

French Film at Harvard

Toneless film, almost, came to presentation at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University, last evening, with Pierre Wolff's "Abuse of Confidence." French speech and English titles. Toneless, that is to say, in certain dramatic (not merely melodramatic) passages; and such relief from irrelevant sound of instruments was beyond expression agreeable. Wolff here all but realizes a play in pictures. A little more theatrical leeway, and the thing would be done. But stage properties necessarily intrude. Scenic fixings must needs clutter things up; and doubtless the only way they may have emotional illusion is to fetch them in with a dosing of "appropriate" music.

The piece reels off, then, in quite the style of the stage. Performers are depended on to characterize as well as dress their parts, and to make the action live. They do so, too, Danielle Darrieux as the heroine who "abuses" confidence, Charles Vanel and Valentine Tessier as the man and wife whose confidence is "abused," and all the rest.

If only the movies could be divested of their superfluous architecture and their planetarium, mechanical toylike nonsense, they might get completely down to business in art. They might, briefly, become talkies as well as eaties, drinkies, and walkies. As for the author, Wolff, he strikes out in the right direction; and Miss Darrieux, main interpreter of the comedy,

helps him keep the road—an admirable actress, finely schooled in step, gesture, and speech; able to compose a role, too, with proper distribution of emphasis and with correct proportion of humor and pathos. When the climax arrives, she has everything so well prepared that she has only to stand, fair to say, and look on. She becomes herself a sort of spectator, one with the audience. Music would be impertinent in the scene of the young feminine lawyer at the close, making her debut in court, and arguing to justify her own, "abuse" of confidence.

W. P. T.

Pension Fund Concert

The Pension Fund concert to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in Symphony Hall, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25, under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky, will be the occasion of the first public appearance in Boston of the highly praised negro soprano, Dorothy Maynor. Miss Maynor will sing four arias with the orchestra: "Oh, Sleep, why dost thou leave me" from Handel's "Semele"; "Ach, ich fühl's," from "The Magic Flute" of Mozart; "Elsa's Dream," from Wagner's "Lohengrin"; and "Depuis le jour," from "Louise," by Charpentier. The orchestral portion of the program will consist of Handel's Concerto Grosso for strings in B minor, Op. 6, No. 12, the Prelude to "Lohengrin," and the Second Symphony of Schubert, in D major.

'Walküre' to Be Heard on Air; Tarkington Story Scheduled

The Week-End Dialer

The Metropolitan Opera presentation of "Die Walküre," the return of the "Believe It or Not" series, the introduction to American listeners of a favorite Canadian juvenile program known as "The Children's Scrapbook," and the presentation of excerpts from Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen" in the "Pursuit of Happiness" period, are among the radio offerings for this week-end.

Tonight

A new "Believe It or Not" series will open tonight, with Bob Ripley—back from journeys in far places—introducing Philippe Baunauvarilla, speaking in Paris, and telling how the United States Government decided to complete the Panama Canal after France had given up the undertaking. B. A. Rolfe's orchestra will play "Great Day" and "Scatterbrain," and Linda Lee will sing "All the Things You Are." CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Another new series beginning tonight is "Comedy By—" which will introduce famous comedians each week. The first will be Tom Howard and George Shelton. Music will be provided by Bob Stanley's Orchestra. MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

John Garfield, of stage and screen, will be presented in Denis Plimmer's "Land's End," in the

Kate Smith Hour. This story of a young man unjustly sent to prison, received the Columbia Playwrights' Award in 1937, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Gen. John J. Pershing will speak from Tucson, Ariz.; Secretary of War Harry A. Woodring will speak from Washington, and Rupert Hughes, novelist, and Dr. Robert Sproul, President of the University of California, will speak from Los Angeles, in a National Defense Week program. MBS-WAAB, 11:15.

In a special Veterans of Foreign Wars radio cast some 25,000 new members of the organization, meeting in about 3,500 local posts, will be simultaneously received—with the key ceremonies taking place in Washington. With radios in all the local posts tuned in on the ceremony, the oath of membership will be administered by Commander-in-Chief Otis N. Brown. There will also be music by the V. F. W. National Championship Band, and by Glenn Miller's and Guy Lombardo's orchestras, as well as addresses by various officials, including Mrs. Ida S. Cohen of Roxbury, Mass., National President of the V. F. W. Ladies' Auxiliary. Rear Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, U. S. Navy, will discuss the nation's military problems. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 11:30.

Saturday

The NBC Symphony, conducted by Bruno Walter, will play Handel's Concerto Grosso in G minor; Mozart's Haffner Symphony in D major, and Brahms' Symphony No. 2, in D major. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

"Die Walküre" with Lauritz Melchior, tenor, and Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, singing the leading roles, will be presented in the Metropolitan Opera matinee. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:40.

The "Art for Your Sake" period will be devoted to the works of Greuze. NBC-Red-WAAB, 7:30.

"The Children's Scrapbook"—a popular Canadian program—will be brought to American listeners each week, starting Saturday. It is conducted by Mary Grannan, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Director of Children's Programs. It presents the adventures of two typical Canadian children, a naturalist and a Mister Wister—a man of rhymes. Non-professional Canadian public school children participate in the programs, too. MBS-WAAB, 12:30.

"People's Platform" this week is devoted to discussion of the question "Is the United States Propaganda Proof?" Guests will include Quincy Howe, author of "England Expects Every American to Do His Duty"; Eugene Lyons, editor of "American Mercury"; and Norman Cousins, Associate Editor of "Current History." CBS-WEEI, 7.

Sunday

"Pursuit of Happiness" this week will present Betty Field in an excerpt from the film version of Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen," in which she is being starred. Lionel Stander is to give an oration—in his own style—on infant prodigies. Also on the program are the Revuers, and Mark Warnow's Orchestra. CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

"Silent Movies" will present Herbert Marshall in an original radio drama, "Heaven Is Like That," by True Boardman. CBS-WEEI, 6.

"Screen Guild Theater" will offer Jeanie McPherson's play, "Dynamite," with a cast headed by Olivia de Havilland and James Cagney. CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Oran Welles will present Hedda Hopper, Lucille Ball and Marjorie Rambeau in a radio version of "Dinner at Eight" by Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman. CBS-WEEI, 8.

Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance" will be the "Great Plays" offering this week. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

"Fifth Row Center" will present Mitzi Green and Mary Brian in "Maidens' Mission" by Noel B. Gerson. MBS-WAAB, 6.

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, with John Barbirolli conducting, will perform John Powell's suite, "Set of Three"; Beethoven's Symphony No. 4, in B flat major; Ravel's "Bolero"; and Handel's Arietta and Passacaglia, transcribed by Sir Hamilton Harty. Deems Taylor will provide intermission comments. CBS-WEEI, 3.

"Music Hall of the Air" will offer Saint-Saens' "Carnival of the Animals" played by Henrietta Schumann and Joseph Kahn, pianists; the second and third movements from Mozart's C Major Concerto for Harp and Flute, played by Lucille Lawrence and Fred Wilkins, harpist and flutist respectively; Wagner's "Albumblatt" played by Jacques Gassein, violinist; and the string section of the Music Hall Orchestra, conducted by Erno Rapee, in Debussy's "Petite Suite" and the overture to Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Suzanne." NBC-Blue-WBZ, noon.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, will sing Handel's "Ombra Mai Fu" from "Xerxes," "Jean" by Harry Burleigh, "The Conscientious Deacon" by Buzzi-Peccia, and "A Little Song of Life" by Makela, in the "Sunday Evening Hour." For the concluding number in the program Mr. Thomas, the audience, the chorus, and the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Reginald Stewart of Toronto, will join in "Old Man River," from "Show Boat," by Jerome Kern. CBS-WEEI, 9.

'The Light That Failed'

Ronald Colman is an able actor. In "The Light That Failed" he has the assistance of Walter Huston and Dudley Digges in important supporting roles. But Kipling's story, as it comes to the screen at the Metropolitan, seems dated. It becomes a period piece, decorated with late nineteenth century costumes.

Mr. Colman's assignment is not an easy one. As Dick Heldar he has the task of portraying the artist who won reputation by painting scenes of British warfare with the natives in the Sudan, with success loses his artistic integrity, but puts a masterpiece on canvas before losing his sight from an old wound, only to have his painting destroyed by the girl of the streets who had served as his model. Mr. Colman acts with restraint but he does not seem able to make the plight of the artist emotionally moving, and his unsuccessful suit for the hand of his childhood sweetheart, who had artistic ambitions herself, appears curiously artificial. His return to the Sudan, where he is killed in a cavalry charge, brings the film to a melodramatic conclusion.

In the earlier portions of the story there are scenes of warfare with the natives and the camera records what appears to be a trip of horror. Much of the story takes place in London. Mr. Huston gives a straightforward story performance as Torpenhow, the war correspondent who was the friend of the artist. Mr. Digges adds a capable bit of acting as the Nighai, who also was a war correspondent. Muriel Angelus has been unable to do much with the conventional role of Maisie, but Ida Lupino gives a vivid portrayal of Bessie, the girl of the slums.

"Young as You Feel," the second

film on the bill, records further adventures of the Jones Family. This time, Mr. Jones has sold his drug business, retires but finds leisure boredom, goes to New York, falls into the hands of schemers, and winds up in a police station after a wild night in the company of another drugist. But everything seems to be straightened out at the end.

'Raffles' and Mr. Niven

A. J. Raffles, never a completely villainous fellow anyway, has become the complete Boy Scout of New Bond Street. He is Robin Hood in a top hat, Jesse James with a cricket bat.

Raffles, as he is given to us by Samuel Goldwyn's "Raffles," now at the State and Orpheum, purloins a painting and arranges that the reward shall be received by an impoverished actress who had thrilled him in his boyhood; returns a bracelet with which he had intended to pay off the grocer, because he suddenly meets "the" girl; and finally flics a fabulous emerald to save his best friend from being discovered a thief and a welcher on gambling debts.

There is a good deal of reel and probably it ought to make us all very happy. But somehow it falls a little flat. The pace is glib, the dialogue is upper-class English, and the players are all highly polished. David Niven is a properly engaging Raffles. He cracks a safe in dress gloves, plays whimsical pranks upon Scotland Yard, makes devastatingly pretty speeches to all the ladies, and manages to keep the necessary jump ahead of the authorities all the way. Presumably, he gives himself up at the end to a

fate that is never quite clearly indicated. This "Raffles," it baffles you. And maybe that is as it should be.

Since it is fairly amusing and is not likely to incite young men to crime, "Raffles" may be recommended for those who enjoy pretty people having their jewels stolen in handsome surroundings.

Olivia de Havilland, you know, will wait for Raffles almost indefinitely.

Dudley Digges strolls through the role of Inspector Mackenzie with a wry smile, a twinkle in his eye, and a refreshing objectivity towards the whole business. Dame May Whitty is the sort of lady who can lose even an emerald necklace with dignity. Douglas Walton, Lionel Pape, Peter Godfrey, Margaret Seddon, and Gilbert Emery are among those who have made their way in and out of the sets under Sam Wood's guidance.

We hardly like to mention it, but if Captain Drummond is looking for E. E. Clegg, he will find that this admirable manservant is now attending Raffles. No disloyalty, we trust.

John Van Druten and the late Sidney Howard supplied the screen play.

"Slightly Honorable," the companion film, is a melodrama for adults who like their thrillers tough.

It would be useless to try to retell this murder tale that dives, plunges, and careens like a roller coaster through lawyers' offices, penthouses, and a graveyard. The Central figure around which the plot spins is a two-fisted attorney, John Webb (Pat O'Brien), who decides to clean up the paving racket in his State, though not, so far as we could gather, for reasons of idealism.

His efforts bring him into open conflict with political bosses and almost before he can say, "Habeas corpus," he is being arrested for a couple of murders. The remainder of the film follows, at a speedway pace, Webb's efforts to clear himself.

Films of Merit

In Suburban Theaters

Ninotchka—Capitol (Allston), Central Square (Cambridge), and Granada (Malden).
We Are Not Alone—Kenmore Square (Back Bay), Maplewood (Malden), and Strand (Quincy).
Wuthering Heights—Coolidge Corner (Brookline).
Gulliver's Travels—University (Cambridge), Needham (Needham), and New Melrose (Melrose).
Mr. Smith Goes to Washington—Davis Square (Somerville).
The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex—Coolidge (Watertown).
Nurse Edith Cavell—Park (Everett).

Sheyne Program
Mikhail Sheyne, whose first Boston concert took place in 1937, will be heard in the following piano program Monday evening in Jordan Hall: Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, J. S. Bach; Arabesque and Symphonic Etudes, Schumann; Etude in C sharp minor and F sharp minor, Scriabin; Etude-Tableau in E flat minor, Op. 33, and Polka, Rachmaninoff; Islamey, Balakireff.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON
OSCAR NELSON Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and BENJAMIN CRONIN
EMPIRE THEATRE, 44th and 45th Sts. Phone 6-5540
Eves. 8:40-10:10 in 30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinee Washington's Birthday

"BROADWAY'S NEWEST HIT COMEDY"
—LIFE MAGAZINE
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOBS HART and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEATRE, 45 St. W. of Broadway
Eves. 8:10. Mat. THURS. & SAT. 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—ALBANY, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ARBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL THEATRE, W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Eves. 8:30
Mat. Sat. 2:40-3:10 to 3:25

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SO
"GULLIVER'S TRAVELS"
A feature length cartoon in technicolor
Fay Bainter—Edmund Lowe
"OUR NEIGHBORS, THE CARTERS"

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON

The Incomparable SONJA HENIE
and her HOLLYWOOD ICE REVUE
Now Thru Mon.
Tickets available for Mon., Feb. 19
Adm. 75c, on sale each night of show
Positively no phone orders

BOSTON GARDEN
WILBUR—1 Wk. Beg. Mon.
Seats Now at Box Office
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
"EDNA HIS WIFE"
Every Eve. Except Tues.—Matinee Wed.
"LOVES OF CHARLES II"—Tues. Eve. Only
"THE EMPRESS EUGENIE"—Sat. Mat. Only

STATE-LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2-MAJOR FEATURES—2
"RAFFLES"
DAVID NIVEN * OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
Plus PAUL O'BRIEN & BOB TERRY



Charles Chaplin
Now preparing a new film, "The Dictators"

Big Ten Basketball Scores Run High as Teams Reach Peak—Patrickmen on Top

Illinois Captain Scores 34 Points Against Gopher Five

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If you don't believe the boys in the Big Ten were "hot" last Saturday night you should take another look at those basketball scores for they are really something to behold. You have heard many times of the "point-a-minute" football teams, but last week end you had "point-a-minute" basketball in practically all the games.

"Tops" of course was the record-breaking performance of Capt. Bill Hapac of Illinois, in a game Minnesota lost to Illinois by a score of 60 to 31. The Illinois captain shot 32 times from the field and 11 times from the free throw line to score 34 baskets and eight free throws. The previous high score record for the conference was made by Ernie Anders of Indiana in a game played on the same floor just two years ago.

Northwestern started Michigan on a skid toward the bottom by winning an easy game 47 to 34. The Wolverines credited with a very fast breaking team were repeatedly stopped by the Northwestern zone defense. In this game the Wildcats sophomore center, Dick Klein, came through with 11 field goals and two free throws for a total of 25 points.

Indiana a Tie

Before a capacity crowd at Indiana the home team took a lead in the first 10 minutes and was able to lead Purdue all the way to a final score of 46 to 39. Purdue had been leading the conference with four wins and no losses but this victory gave Indiana a tie in the league standing. John Schick, center for Ohio State had a big night in helping his team to defeat Chicago 44 to 36. He scored more than half of his team's points to ring up a total of 23. Iowa didn't have a record high score to lead the way to victory over Wisconsin but a reserve center, Ken Bastian, put on a last-minute rally to defeat the Badgers 37 to 35.

Last Minute Goal

On Monday night with just 50 seconds left to play that fellow Bill Hapac who had set a new record Saturday, dropped in a field goal to give Illinois a 35-to-33 win over Northwestern. This victory pushed the Illinois into third place in the conference standing one game behind Purdue and Indiana who share the lead because of wins over Chicago and Michigan respectively. Neither Hapac nor Klein were high scorers in their game. The victory gained over Michigan was so easy that they were able to use every player on the squad without taking too great a chance.

The record of Chicago during this basketball season is in the same class as that of their football team. They have not been able to score a victory in Big Ten competition losing their sixth game to Purdue 52 to 30. Ohio, last year's champion, lost another game Monday, when the fast traveling Iowa team defeated them 43 to 33. Wisconsin won over Minnesota 36 to 34 with 45 seconds to go in what was reported to be the closest and hardest fought game ever played in the Badger fieldhouse.

Before we get too far from basketball let it be recorded that the record made by Captain Hapac of Illinois was made in front of several hundred friends from the home town of Cicero, Ill., where Bill played for Morton High School. This is a different story than we usually hear about the basketball player who has little success when friends are present to honor him with some token of their esteem. He was a boy who really came through.

In a three-team track meet at Madison, Wis., the home forces scored a victory with 56 points to 28 points for Purdue and 21 for Chicago. George Paskvan, star fullback of the Badgers, created a new meet record by tossing the shot 47 ft. 11 in. and a new hurdle record was set by Ed Smith, Wisconsin, at 7.25 in the 60-yard hurdles. These boys will be hard to beat in the conference meet to be held at the University of Chicago Field House on March 8th and 9th.

John Munksi of Missouri University set two records in a meet with the Iowa State team Saturday. His brilliant two-mile run was the fastest race ever run at this distance in the Big Six setting a mark of 9m. 43.3s. and bringing him in far ahead of the field. In the mile the Tiger captain set the other record at 4m. 25.3s. He will have to improve this mark by considerable to figure in the competition that will run in the Bankers Mile at the Chicago Relays on March 23rd.

Ed Felt

Minnesota Trackmen Are Preparing for Busy Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Looking toward June 21-22, when the University of Minnesota campus will become the two-day track and field capital of the nation, Coach Jim Kelly and his Gopher trackmen are making ambitious plans for their best season in a long time.

Four dual meets and participation in the usual sectional relay events lie between now and the N. C. A. A. meet, and it is in these that the Gophers hope to establish their claim as a rising influence in Big Ten and midwestern track. In line with that ambition, they won their first Big Ten dual meet on Feb. 10, defeating Illinois, 47-39.

Eight Lettermen

As usual, the customary "ifs" and "ands" complicate any concrete predictions regarding the Gophers, but the squad has a sound basis for improvement in the veterans and outstanding sophomores now on the roster. There will be eight lettermen available for the indoor season, led by Capt. Carl Rasmussen, miler.

Important in a fine sophomore contingent is Jack DeField, National Junior A. A. U. pole vault champion. DeField, who won the A. A. U. crown at Lincoln, Neb., last summer with a vault of 13ft. 9 in., is expected to do better than 14 feet outdoors this season, thus becoming a factor in the N. C. A. A.

Running Events

At both extremes of the running events, the Gophers will be well-fixed for talent. In the sprints will be a pair of veterans with point-winning ability. George Franck, Bernie Bierman's fleet halfback, has done a competitive 100-yard dash in 9.7s., and the 60 in 8.3s. Don Evans is not far behind him.

Over the mile and the two-mile distances, the Gophers have quality if not quantity. Captain Rasmussen is a seasoned runner over the mile route and Ervin Liljgren is a steady performer over the longer distance.

In the middle distances, the Gophers lack numbers and experience. Bill Garrity, a promising sophomore from Hibbing, is the only entry in the 440 and Homer Barnett, another first-year runner, will do a solo in the half-mile. Bill Benn is also a lone entry in the hurdles.

Johnson Coming

Later in the season, Bob Johnson, former South Dakota high school champion and Northwest Open record holder in the quarter-mile, is expected to join Garrity in running the quarter.

Frank Sikky and Vincent Lundeen, both veterans, will be the Minnesota entries in the shot-put. Benn and Welles Hodgson, a fine broad jumper, will double in the high jump and Letterman Bob

Bees' Vanguard Off for Florida



By a Staff Photographer

Back row, left to right: Jack Onslow, manager of the Bee's farm at Hartford; Bee Secretary John Quinn, who went to the station to see the boys off, and Duffy Lewis, Bee traveling secretary. Front row, left to right: Tom Earley, pitcher from Roxbury; Stan Andrews, catcher from Lynn; Art Johnson, Winchester pitcher, and Al Roberge, second baseman from Lowell. Jim Hickey, pitcher from North Abington, left with the first party, but reached the station too late to get into picture.

Joe Medwick Wins Medal Honors By Beating Ferrell

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—

Joe Medwick, veteran of the St. Louis Cardinals, won medal honors in the National baseball-golf tournament at Palma Ceia Club yesterday, but it took him three extra holes to beat Wes Ferrell, the defending champion.

They tied on the first 36 holes with 132 shots and, in the play-off, halved the first two holes before Medwick was conceded a four-foot putt for a birdie four on the long No. 3 hole. Ferrell was five feet away with his fifth shot.

On the first extra hole both had trouble and required six strokes to get down. Medwick muffed a chance to end the match by missing an 18-inch putt. Each scored a regulation par four on the short second hole.

Lloyd Brown and Paul Derringer were the only other players to break 160. Brown had a bad 84 in the morning, but came back with the finest round ever shot in the tournament, a 69 in the afternoon. Derringer was in trouble all day. He took 78 shots in the morning and two more in the afternoon.

The other scores trailed out to the 201 shot by Bob Loane, a Boston Bees rookie. Loane had a 106 in the morning round for the dubious honor of turning in the worst score of the day.

Bucky Walters, Cincinnati pitcher, shot a 99 in the morning and decided to let it go at that, dropping out of the afternoon competition. It was his first golf since November, and he could never get going on the tricky Palma Ceia layout.

Jimmy Foxx and Johnny Moore played fair golf in scoring 160 for the medal round to tie for fifth place.

Paul Warner, favored to win the title in pre-tournament speculation, wound up with an 86 on the first 18 holes, and then came back with an 82 in the afternoon to win a place in the championship final.

Sport Siftings

Clay Cooper is a candidate for three letters at Missouri this year. He has won one in football and now clinching one in basketball. He is also expected to win one in track this spring. He specializes in the 440-yard dash. . . . Oklahoma A. & M. has most promising basketball center in Vernon Schwertfeger from Santa Fe, N. M. He is 6ft. 5 in. tall and weighs 195 pounds.

Harvard has a brilliant polo player in Captain Dillingham. He plays the No. 2 position. Against West Point he scored 12 of the 13 goals made by the Crimson. . . . They are now speculating as to which college will replace Chicago in the Western Conference. The Maroon is still taking part in everything but football, and it is our opinion that it will again be represented by a varsity eleven before long.

Stanford University evidently likes mid-western athletic coaches. A few years ago it hired Everett Dean for basketball. And he was from Indiana. Then Stanford hired Clark Shaughnessy who had been coaching football at Chicago and next year Franklin P. Johnson, who has been coaching track at Drake, will take over the Stanford track and field candidates. He is a graduate of Illinois.

G. M. R. H.

Hogsett Is Satisfied

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Elon Hogsett, veteran southpaw pitcher from Brownell, Kan., has agreed to terms with Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics. Hogsett, who played with Minneapolis in the American Association last year, has been wintering in Florida.

Around the Hub

Three Bees Miss Train

While an envious crowd of fans looked on, Duffy Lewis, Jack Onslow and five young Bee prospects boarded an 8:30 train out of the South Station, this morning and started their long ride to Bradenton, Fla. With transportation slowed to a walk by the storm, three players—George Barnicle, Joe Callahan and Alva Javery—missed the early train, but left on the four o'clock. Manager Casey Stengel and coaches George Kelly and Johnny Cooney will join the group at the Bees' spring training camp on Sunday. The first "schooling" session is scheduled for Monday morning.

The storm was still raging yesterday when Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announced that Johnny Cooney, veteran handy man, has signed a playing-coaching contract for the 1940 season. Johnny will probably spend most of his time with coaching duties, but will be available if Stengel needs him for center field, the pitching mound or first base.

Trials and finals in the District Schools track meet, scheduled at the 101st Infantry armory this week, have been postponed because of weather conditions. The trials will be run off Feb. 29, with the finals following on March 2. The schoolboy Regiments will be held the following week.

All four teams in the Quadrangular Hockey League are scheduled to go into action tomorrow night, with Yale meeting Dartmouth at Hanover, and Princeton playing Harvard at Boston Arena. If past scores mean anything, both Dartmouth and Harvard are in for strenuous evenings, for Princeton beat the Hanover team and played to a 1-1 tie with the Elis, while Harvard dropped two games to the Indians.

McGill, which is in an almost futile chase of Toronto in this season's Triple I League race, meets Queen's at Montreal tomorrow evening. To retain their laurels, the Redmen must defeat Queen's at the Forum, and then win out over Toronto next week.

The Boston University-Colby hockey game, scheduled to be played at the Arena yesterday afternoon, was postponed at the last minute. Colby was in town and ready to play, but Dr. John M. Harmon, B. U.'s Director of Athletics, could not round up the Terrier sextet despite several hours work on the telephone. Every effort was made to get the B. U. boys in town, as it will be impossible to arrange another date for the game.

Cornell will be favored to win its first Quadrangular track meet title from Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth at the Garden one week from tomorrow night. Although the true strength of the Big Red team will be shown in its dual meet with Penn State tomorrow, preliminary figures put Cornell slightly ahead of Dartmouth, with Harvard and Yale in a battle for third place.

The sensational Rams of Rhode Island State arrive in Boston tomorrow night to meet North-Haven on the basketball court in the Boston Y. M. C. A. gym on Huntington Avenue. Frank Kearney's present quintet is said to be the strongest in the history of Rhode Island State. Their record this season is 13 wins in 14 starts, with the only loss being to the University of Dayton, 55-51, at White Plains, N. Y.

Williams' hoop team visit Tufts at Cousens Gym in Medford tonight, for the Jumbos' first home game in a month. In the preliminary game, Tufts freshmen will oppose Huntington School.

With one of the best polo teams yet to wear the Harvard uniform, now securely perched at the top of the heap, Pittsfield and Ramblers will pair off tomorrow night at the Armory in what is expected to be a lively tussle for second place in the Commonwealth Polo League. The Crimson freshmen, leading the Class B bracket, will be matched against Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham's Artillery trio for the second game in the triple-header tomorrow night at the Armory. Lancers will meet Blue Hill in the third game.

With Sonja Henie and her ballet skaters occupying the Boston Garden during the week end, the Boston Bruins will continue practice at the Boston Arena noon times. The Bruins do not play until Tuesday when they will resume their chase of the Rangers by attempting to defeat the Toronto Maple Leafs at the Garden. The Leafs will not have their ace center, Syl Gaudet, according to the Associated Press. Manager Conn Smythe had ordered his star to the sidelines while recuperating from an injury.

Leland Gibson

Cards Neat 66 At River Oaks

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 16 (AP)—Leland Gibson, young Kansas City professional, bored through chilling winds yesterday to scorch the River Oaks course, scene of the Western open tournament starting today, with a 66, five under regulation figures.

Gibson's feat was achieved in the pro-amateur competition preceding the tourney and won him individual honors. The prize money—\$100—was the first earned on the winter tour. The slender professional scored a one-under-par 34 for the first nine. On the back side he fairly steamed, however, carding five birdies. One bogey—a 4 on the 240-yard No. 11—marred his record.

Three strokes back were Byron Nelson, national open champion; Ray Hill, young Shreveport, La., professional, and Jimmy McHale, professional from Saranac Inn, N. Y. They reported identical scores of 34-35—69, two under par.

Nelson and his partner, Joe Russell, Houston, shot a best ball 63 to win the pro-amateur battle. Two strokes back were the teams of Stan Horne, Montreal, Canada, pro, and Dick Nauts of Houston, and Johnny Bulla of Chicago and his amateur partner, Han Messing of Fort Worth and San Antonio.

Ky Laffoon reported a 70, one under par; Craig Wood a 72, Lawson Little 71, and Ralph Guldahl a 74.

Tennis Meetings

Set for Iowans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Six Big Ten meets and the Conference championships, with the possibility of several non-Conference contests yet to be booked, comprise the University of Iowa's 1940 varsity tennis schedule.

Tentative plans call for the Hawkeyes to open their season here indoors March 15 against Elmhurst College of Illinois. The Big Ten season starts April 25 with a match with the University of Wisconsin. Three of the six league contests will occur at Iowa City.

The schedule follows. April 26, Chicago at Chicago; April 27, Northwestern at Evanston; May 4, Wisconsin at Iowa City; May 9, Furduie at Iowa City; May 11, Illinois at Iowa City; May 18, Minnesota at Minneapolis; May 23-25, Conference Championships at Evanston, Ill.

Suhr Only Unsigned Phil

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phillies announce that with the exception of first baseman Gus Suhr the entire cast of the National League club has signed 1940 contracts and will report for spring training at Miami Beach, Fla.

Rangers Take First Again Winning 3-1

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals	Points
Rangers	23	7	4	119	54
Boston	24	8	4	130	54
Toronto	17	14	5	110	38
Chicago	16	16	5	78	37
Detroit	12	19	6	65	30
Americans	11	23	2	70	24
Canadians	12	21	4	68	28

Results Feb. 15

Rangers 3, Detroit 1.

Canadians 1, Chicago 1.

By the Associated Press

The New York Rangers aren't very kind to goalies trying to break into the big time, or trying to fill a gap caused in an emergency.

A few Sundays ago they almost tore the pads off Wilf Cude when he came up to tend goal for the Montreal Canadiens. That night the frisky Rangers drove nine pucks past the bewildered newcomer.

Last night they didn't have much more respect for Claude Bourque, who was rushed in from New Haven to defend the Detroit nets after the regular goalie, Tiny Thompson, was injured. However, Goalie Bourque had better help against the Rangers than Goalie Cude and he only saw three pucks go past as the Rangers hung up a 3-1 victory over the Wings.

Rangers In Lead

That gave the Rangers undisputed first place in the league as the Boston Bruins were idle.

At the other end of the ice from the harassed Bourque was the league's best goalie, Davey Kerr, who had a shutout until a minute and 34 seconds before the game ended, when the Ranger defense committed its lone blunder and allowed Cecil Dillon in to score easily.

In the league's other game, the Chicago Black Hawks had their own sensational goalie, the Rookie Paul Goodman, to thank for their 1-1 overtime tie with the rejuvenated Montreal Canadiens. It was the sixth straight game through which the Hawks have gone without defeat.

Goodman, the veteran Chicago freshman, was the best player on the Montreal ice but Armand Mondou spoiled his great defensive record in the first period of the game. When Mondou scored the only Canadian goal, he did something that no other player in the National League has been able to do against Goodman in the last 135 minutes. The goalie had held the Detroit Red Wings and the New York Rangers scoreless in successive games.

Present New Face

The Canadiens presented a new face in their line-up. The veteran George Mantha did not even dress for the game and in his place between Hector (Toe) Blake and Tony Demers was the newly-signed Gordie Poirier. He came up from the St. Hyacinthe Gaudes of the Provincial League Wednesday night.

The Hawks held an edge in the opening minutes of the game but thereafter the Canadiens had the situation in hand, although unable to beat Goodman. In the last minutes of the overtime the Chicago team came to life and only fine work by Cude prevented scores by George Allen and Phil Hergesheimer.

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In the Dugout

By Rumill

The Spring Training Adventure

This is the time of year when the man on the street envies the baseball writer. The fan visions the touring scribe at a fashionable resort in the orange juice country, housed at a high class hotel with nothing to do but spend an hour at the ball park, another hour at the typewriter, and the rest of the day on the beach or golf course. There should be a law against it, says the fan. Why should some people get all the fun?

To a certain extent, the fan has the right idea. The scribe should be envied for his luxurious trek into the South or Far West, and nobody realizes it more than the writer himself. The ball clubs travel in style—or, at least, a majority of them do. The best hotels are none too good. The food must be first class. Every courtesy is extended by the clubs to the "gentlemen" of the press. But the fan has the wrong notion on what the average baseball writer does with his spare time.

Little Spare Time

In the first place, if the scribe is onto his job, there is very little spare time. The spring training trip is the one occasion during the season that the newspaperman can be close to his subject 24 hours a day. It gives him an opportunity to sit around with the players, walk with them, "pal" with their hobbies or "equaled" with their spurs.

He can join them at breakfast, and walk out to the ball park after breakfast. . . . Sit around in the clubhouse while they get dressed for work. (Some of the younger scribes don uniforms and work out also.) Wander around the field during practice. . . . Listen to the advice the manager and his coaches shoot to the awkward rookies. . . . Stand around in the clubhouse after practice while the boys sing under steaming showers and join them in the slow hike back to the hotel.

The dining room at lunch. Sitting around in the lobby until afternoon practice, or until the late-afternoon press conferences. . . . Casey Stengel picking apart verbally every man on the squad and one or two who shouldn't be. . . . Then back to the dining room for dinner. . . . Perhaps a movie with some of the boys in the evening, or a walk down town. . . . Later, with potted palms waving.

Occasionally, there may be a drive to the beach, or 18 holes of golf. But the ambitious scribe with a notebook in his vest pocket and a pencil behind one ear, will not let the players get out of his sight for long, even though the lures of the blue Gulf waters or green links are great.

To the writer who follows big league baseball from one end of the year to the other, nothing can equal the drama of the spring training camp. The romance of the southern adventure builds a concrete foundation for the season just ahead. A countless times after the regular campaign opens, the scribe finds himself thinking back to events of the spring trip.

He remembers how old favorites moved slowly through their early workouts, with sly glances at rival rookies. The writer sensing that big league pals are being pushed away from the plate by younger, faster boys who are on the way up; but there is nothing he can do about it; no way he can help the struggling veteran. Youth, hungry for the fame and fortune which comes with a major league job, fighting to overcome in speed and hustle, the edge the veteran has in experience. . . . Another Williams, Miller, McCoy or Keller. . . . A Simmons, Dean or Hubbell almost forgotten in the scramble for new talent. . . . The parade marches on—ever changing and forever creating new drama and romance. And the baseball writer sits in the front row, on a free pass.

Chuck began planning seriously for the 1940 Olympic Games back in 1936-37. Jones said, "Although he has not a blank wall on that program, the effort he put into it hasn't been wasted because he has a full schedule on tracks of this country. He planned well, for he is rounding into better form than he ever had."

Schedule

Fenske's schedule includes appearances at New York Athletic Club races in Madison Square Garden Feb. 17, the Seton Hall games, Newark, N. J., Feb. 19; National A. A. U. meet in the Garden, New York, Feb. 24, and the Knights of Columbus games in New York, March 9.

His best performance recently was winning the Wanamaker Mile in New York in 4m. 7.4s., the second fastest pace on record for an indoor track.

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Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	753,175
1940 volume to date	23,678,526
1939 volume to date	21,248,628

	2	6	6	6	Feb 3
Kell (1.10g)	1	23	22%	22%	
ry Cp (20g)	2	46	45%	46	+ 1/4
r Mfg (2g)	3	31%	31%	31%	- 1/4
y Inc (.15e)	5	10	9%	10	+
re D (1.4g)	5	31%	31%	31%	Feb 18
A Br (.20e)	71	7	6%	7	+ 1/4

Gas \$4 pf	5	4%	4%	4%	Feb13
Gas \$6 pr pf	1	12	12	12	Feb13
Gas \$7 pr pf	1	15%	15%	15%	- 1/2
Oil C (1)	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
Oil Ind (1)	7	27 1/2	26%	27 1/2	+ 1/2
Oil NJ (1a)	21	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	- 1/2
Pett (1 1/2 gal)	1	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	Feb14
Pur P (3.00)	2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	

W (%)	1	8 ^a	6 ^b	7 ^c	19 ^d	-	15 ^e
Very Bros	8	6 ^a	6 ^a	6 ^a	8 ^b	8 ^b	7 ^c
W & W (%)	9	10 ^{ab}	10 ^{ab}	10 ^{ab}	10 ^{ab}	-	15 ^e
Esbaker Cup	25	12 ^a	11 ^a	11 ^a	11 ^a	-	15 ^e
Intl (2)	1	6 ^a	6 ^a	6 ^a	6 ^a	-	15 ^e
Intf (1.00)	1	22 ^b	22 ^b	22 ^b	22 ^b	-	15 ^e
Rheater (%)	1	23 ^b	23 ^b	23 ^b	23 ^b	-	15 ^e
Prior Oil	8	2	2	2	2	Feb15	-
Prior Steel	1	15	15	15	15	-	Feb15
Pap (1.20)	4	29 ^a	29 ^a	29 ^a	29 ^a	-	Feb14
Intl (2)	1	7	7	7	7	-	Feb14
Cup & C (1.30)	14	23 ^a	23 ^a	23 ^a	23 ^a	-	Feb14
Intl (2)	2	31 ^a	31 ^a	31 ^a	31 ^a	-	Feb15
Gnd w/w	2	6 ^a	8 ^a	8 ^a	8 ^a	Feb13	-
Gnd xw	1	6 ^a	6 ^a	6 ^a	6 ^a	Feb14	-
T							
ftt (.05e)	1	5 ^a	5 ^a	5 ^a	5 ^a	Feb14	-
ttt (1.0e)	5	4 ^a	4 ^a	4 ^a	4 ^a	Feb15	-

& Pac Ry	1	12	12	12	Feb13
Corp (2)	15	44½	43½	43½	Feb14
Gulf (20g)	2	3½	3½	3½	— 1½
Gulf Sul (2)	5	35½	35	35½	— 1½
C&O (40)	5	73½	73½	73½	— 1½
L T (10g)	2	5½	5½	5½	
Ind Mfg (1a)	1	16	16	16	Feb14
env pf (3.60)	3	50½	50½	50½	Feb 6
air	3	4	4	4	+ 1½
noid Co	4	4½	4½	4½	Feb13
Av Ry	19	4½	3½	4½	+ 1½
pson (JR)	3	4½	4½	4½	Feb13

Pf (1½e)	9	32½	31½	31½	—	¾
pson-Star	3	2½	2½	2½		Feb15
pson-S pf	5	20½	20½	20½		Feb15
W A (1½e)	16	10½	10½	10½	+	¼
W pf (4½)	1	92	92	92	—	½
Det A (2g)	3	22½	22	22½	+	¼
en (½e)	3	49½	49½	49½	—	½

mer (1/2)	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/2
& West A	11	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	- 1/2
ue & Will	1	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	Feb 10
ont Corp	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
ont pf (6)	2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2
-Traer C	1	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	+ 1/2
on Steel	1	9	9	9	- 1

y C-Fox	6	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
C-Fpt(1½)	2	24½	24½	24½	Feb 13
City Rap T	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb 14
Co'h(½g)	55	11½	11	11½	+ ½
U					
& Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb 10
wood(½g)	5	44	43½	44	+ ¼
Bag & P	72	14½	13¾	14½	+ ¾
C (4-c)	0	23½	23½	23½	

O C (14e)	9	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific (6)	2	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	93		
Pac pf (4)	2	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
TC (1.20a)	9	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	26	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Air Lines	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Air (2g)	15	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}$

1-Bis (1.4e)	9	16	16	—	1/2
1-Carb (3)	2	56 1/2	56	56	Feb 13
1-C (1.20g)	1	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Feb 9
1-Corp	11/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
1-C pf (3)	9	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	— 3/4
1-Drug	2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
1-Dywood	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
1-Elec Coal	2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Feb 14
1-F&F (1/2e)	1	34	34	34	— 1/2
1-Fruit (4)	22	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	

Gas (1)	21	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gas pf(5)	1	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb10
Mer & Mfr	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb13
Paperbd	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
For Sec	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb15
For pf (6)	2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb14
Eight ($\frac{1}{2}$ g)	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
psium (2a)	1	86	86	86	- $\frac{1}{4}$
psman M	2	43	43	43	

M. pf (24)	1	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	Feb 13
Alcohol	1	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	
ather	2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	Feb 14
ather A	1	10	10	10	Feb 13
ath pr pf	1	66	65	65	Feb 1
e & F (2)	3	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	— 1/4

	1	2	3	Feb 15
al & Imp	1	1½	1½	1½
ber	18	37	36½	37
o pf (12g)	4	112½	112½	112½
elt (1e)	2	62	62	62
pf (3½)	2	67	66½	66½
el	109	38½	56½	58½

pf (7)	1	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
(1.76g)	2	37	37	37	
Stockyds	2	2	1½	1½	Feb 15
ck pf (70)	1	7	7	7	- ¼
Stores A	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb 15
pf (6½d)	1	54½	54½	54½	Feb 15
yel (1g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Feb 9

Sales	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb 14
Salts (1/2c)	1	39	39	39	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
um (1g)	8	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
hem (2a)	2	44	44	44	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

W (1.40g)	2	30 ³ ₄	30 ³ ₄	30 ³ ₄	—	Feb 14
to Chem	7	31 ³ ₂	31 ³ ₂	31 ³ ₂		Feb 14
th 6% pf	1	28 ¹ ₂	28 ¹ ₂	28 ¹ ₂		
a Ry	2	45 ³ ₄	45	45		Feb 2
pf (1 ¹ ₂)	2	33	33	33		Feb 13
a Ry	1	1 ¹ ₂	1 ¹ ₂	1 ¹ ₂		Feb 13
a pf A	1	1 ³ ₄	1 ³ ₄	1 ³ ₄		Feb 15

S (.60g)	2	6 ³ ₄	6 ³ ₄	6 ² ₄	- 1 ₄
ren (1.60)	4	22	21 ⁷ ₈	22	Feb15
ew (4 ¹ ₂)	1	94 ⁵ ₈	94 ⁵ ₈	94 ⁵ ₈	Feb13
& W (4)	2	34 ³ ₄	34 ³ ₄	34 ³ ₄	+ 3 ₄
pf (1)	1	16 ³ ₄	16 ³ ₄	16 ³ ₄	Feb13
th Co	1	5 ¹ ₂	5 ¹ ₂	5 ¹ ₂	
Baking A	2	8 ¹ ₄	8 ¹ ₄	8 ¹ ₄	Feb 2

making B	1	1 ³ ₄	1 ³ ₄	1 ³ ₄	
pf (1 ¹ / ₂ d)	2	23 ³ ₄	23 ³ ₄	23 ³ ₄	Feb 13
Bro Bros Pic	25	4	3 ⁷ ₈	4	+ 1 ₄
Bro Bros	1	1 ³ ₄	1 ³ ₄	1 ³ ₄	Feb 14
Br cv pf	1	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	Jan 13/
Fdy (2)	2	30	30	30	+ 1 ₂
LasL (1 ¹ / ₂)	1	28 ³ / ₄	28 ³ / ₄	28 ³ / ₄	+ 3 ₄

Sha M (1)	2	18 ¹ ₄	18 ¹ ₄	18 ¹ ₄	Feb15
P (1e)	2	23 ¹ ₂	23 ¹ ₂	23 ¹ ₂	— 1 ₂
r Eisen	3	4 ³ ₈	4 ¹ ₄	4 ¹ ₄	Feb13
O & S	3	24 ¹ ₂	24 ¹ ₂	24 ¹ ₂	
& S pf (4)	2	68	68	68	Feb13
P pf (4 ₁ 2)	1	116 ¹ ₈	116 ¹ ₈	116 ¹ ₈	Feb14
& P. (05e)	1	163 ₂	163 ₂	163 ₂	— 1 ₂

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
& P pf (6)	1	103 ₁₂	103 ₁₂	103 ₁₂	Feb 14
Auto (2)	*14	38 ₁₂	38 ₁₂	38 ₁₂	+ 3 ₁₂
Maryland	2	3 ₁₂	3 ₁₂	3 ₁₂	Feb 15
2 pf	1	7	7	7	Feb 8
Pacific pf	1	3 ₁₂	3 ₁₂	3 ₁₂	
Union Tel	1	24	24	24	- 1 ₁₂
to (10)	4	25 ₁₂	24 ₁₂	25 ₁₂	- 1 ₁₂

1 & M (7a)	5	112½	111½	112	-1½
1 Inst (1g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Feb 9
1 cCh (35e)	1	37	37	37	-1
1 c pf (1½)	3	39	39	39	Feb 13
1 ng Steel	7	30¼	30¼	30¼	-½
1 Steel pf	1	80	80	80	Jan 27

pr (3)	2	67	67	67	Feb 13
Dent (.60)	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb 5
Motor	24	12½	11½	12½	+ 3
Rock (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 15
Sew Mach	7	5½	5½	5½	— ½
Sew M pf	2	42	42	42	Jan 26
pr pf (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Feb 15

(10c)	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb 14
Overland	16	1½	1½	1½	+ ½
Over pf	26	4¼	3¾	3¾	Feb 15
& Co	7	5½	5½	5½	
\$6 (1½k)	1	57½	57½	57½	Feb 15
ard Iron	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
orth(2.40)	44	40¾	40	40¾	- ¾

P & M	2	19	18½	19	+ ¼
fcv pr pf	1	48	48	48	Feb 10
pr pf	2	37	37	37	Feb 8
y Jr (3a)	3	88½	87¼	87¼	Feb 10
T (.60a)	3	23½	23	23	Feb 14
Tr & C	19	17½	17½	17½	+ ¾
Ser & W	2	11½	11½	11½	

Sp & W	2	11 ¹ / ₂	11	11 ¹ / ₂	+ 1 ¹ / ₂
Sh & T	15	41 ¹ / ₂	40 ³ / ₄	41 ¹ / ₂	+ 3 ¹ / ₄
T pf (5 ¹ / ₂)	1	86	86	86	Jan 15
St D (1g)	3	23 ¹ / ₂	22 ¹ / ₂	22 ¹ / ₂	Feb 13
R (1g)	1	14 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	Feb 15
Products	1	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	Feb 15
Expire					

1) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras;
dividends paid last year; (e) declared or
(f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year;
accumulated dividends paid or declared
warrants; (xw) without warrants.
a date after the last price, it signifies

sale was last recorded on the Stock Ex-

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Commerce and Finance

Ayres States New Recession Is Under Way

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres declared "unless far more numerous and larger war orders" are placed in the United States, "our economy is back in about the situation that it occupied before the war began."

In his monthly business survey for the Cleveland Trust Co., of which he is a Vice-President, Mr. Ayres said:

"A new business relapse is under way. It is not as yet very serious, and its causes are not at all shrouded in mystery."

"It has come because the preparations that business men made last autumn were appropriate for the last war, and apparently not appropriate for this one."

"The present declines in the durable goods may be viewed as being somewhat favorable in the sense that they lessen the danger of accumulating unduly large inventories, but it would be more encouraging if the balance could have been preserved by increasing effective current consumption rather than by decreasing production."

"Important increases in the current consumption of durable goods are still dependent on large advances in the volumes of new capital issues or corporations, and so far there are no convincing symptoms that such advances are in near-term prospect."

Pointing to "three nearly equal peaks of factory production" in the last 16 years, he charted production and profits thus:

Production Profits		
Second quarter 1929	119	162
Second quarter 1937	113	128
Fourth quarter 1939	114	x111

x—Partly estimated; profits based on 120 companies.

"Apparently corporate profits per unit of production are progressively declining," Col. Ayres said, "and apparently this shrinkage is especially serious in periods of high level production. The condition is serious, and will become dangerous if present trends continue."

Your Income Tax

No 14 Compensation of State Officers and Employees

For all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1938, all officers or employees of States, or political subdivisions thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, are required to include in gross income, for Federal income-tax purposes, the compensation received by them during the year as such officers or employees. The liability for filing Federal income-tax returns for 1939 and subsequent years will, therefore, extend to many individuals who previously have not been required to file such returns.

Retired officers and employees of States, and political subdivisions thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, who receive pensions or retirement annuities, based on the services rendered by them while in active service as such officers or employees, are required to include such pensions or annuities in gross income for Federal income-tax purposes. If the pension or annuity is paid in whole or in part from a fund derived from amounts deducted from the compensation of such officer or employee while in active service, the amounts so contributed are considered the "consideration paid" for the pension or annuity. The amount received by the retired officer or employee shall be included in gross income each year to the extent of 3 per cent of the "consideration paid," the balance of the annuity payments being excluded in determining gross income for that year. When the aggregate of the amounts thus excluded from gross income equals the "consideration paid," the entire amount thereafter received as a pension or annuity must be included in gross income.

These taxpayers are entitled to the same deductions and credits as are other taxpayers (explained in the instructions which accompany the income-tax returns, Forms 1040A and 1040, distributed through the offices of the collectors of internal revenue). Dues paid by teachers to professional societies, the price of their subscriptions to educational journals connected with their profession, and traveling expenses, including railroad fares and meals and lodging, incurred in attending teachers' conventions in the United States, if they are not reimbursed for such expenses, are deductible from the compensation received by them as teachers in determining net income for Federal income-tax purposes. Records of such expenditures should be kept to substantiate the deductions claimed.

Campaign expenses and contributions made to political parties or organizations at any time are not deductible from the compensation which an individual receives after his election nor from any income which he may have received prior to his election.

Campaign contributions received by a candidate for a public office are gifts, and not income, so are not required to be included in the gross income for Federal income-tax purposes.

Borrowers From 31 Federal Units \$1,053,742,488 in Default

\$146,000,000 Total For Steel Equipment

The nation's steel companies intend to spend about \$146,000,000 for new equipment this year, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported after a survey of 150 firms.

The total expenditure, greater than in either of the two preceding years, will bring the gross spent since 1934 for new equipment above a billion dollars.

Practically all the equipment program is for installation in plants already in operation. Officials of the institute said no data was available as to specific expenditures by individual companies.

Heard in Wall Street

Supreme Court unanimous decision in the Waterman Steamship Company case makes the third leading decision this year supporting the powers of administrative agencies. This one was particularly in point, because the decision scored the lower Court for substituting its own conclusions for those of the NLRB in the Waterman case.

Presumably, all an administrative agency has to do is to base its findings on "substantial" evidence. It is not bound by established court rules of evidence, and it may include and exclude somewhat differently from a court, and its conclusions from the evidence may be somewhat bizarre according to the Court's ideas, but that, the Supreme Court seems to say, does not justify a Court's upsetting those conclusions.

Supreme Court decisions like this and the Pottsville Broadcasting decision may strengthen the vote for the Walter-Logan bill.

Although the subject of obsolete mortality tables has now come up in the TNEC insurance investigation for the first time, it is improbable that a serious point will be made of it. Some state laws require these tables, and in the case of the mutual companies, the effect of using the more modern tables would simply be to decrease both the premium and the dividend by about the same amount. A joint legislative committee on insurance law revision in New York has just recommended the companies be required to use modern tables for their industrial insurance. On the other hand it is possible that one of the most important aspects of the federal regulation which is almost certain to be proposed will be uniform accounting, on lines laid down by the SEC. This will follow the "full disclosure" principle of the Securities Act of 1933, and be something like the uniform accounting required of the utilities under the Utility Act of 1935.

One of the effects of the "experience rating" provision in some state unemployment insurance systems is that some employers, to improve their stability record and gain the lower tax next January, are taking on extra help temporarily. The President may have been referring to this when he said to the American Youth Congress: "One of the things that disturbs me . . . is that . . . it is too often cheaper for factory managers to work people overtime even at time and a half or at double pay than it is to put on an additional shift."

Since there are obviously two sides to the question whether it is better to pay overtime to regular workers or to hire outsiders temporarily this seems a clear indication that the President will support the Social Security Board's opposition to experience-rating for employers on their unemployment pay roll tax.

Another possibility of quarrel this year over Title 9 of the Act (unemployment taxes) is the extremely uneven way the reserves are piling up. Illinois has only paid out a small fraction of the amounts paid in, whereas Michigan, partly due to last fall's involuntary unemployment of Chrysler's suppliers, has eaten into its reserves. Washington reaction to this would naturally be to pool all the states' reserves, so forcing states like Massachusetts and California, whose reserves are piling up, to help out states like Michigan and Maine, whose reserves have run down slightly in 1938. This would, in effect, abolish what amounts to experience ratings between the states in the same way that the Board would abolish it as between employers.

Bankers here are speculating on the problem the SEC will face in enforcing "arm's length" bargaining" if Mr. Frank swings over to the Elcher-Henderson minority in the opinion expressed in the Dayton power decision. If the Commission writes a rule requiring borrowers to "shop around," it will have about the same vagueness as the Wagner Act's requirement that employers show willingness to negotiate with unions. The letter of the rule could be easily followed and the spirit ignored. If it requires competitive bidding, then it will have to make rules as to who would be eligible, and so on and so on.

While steel orders are coming in at the rate of only about 40 or 45 per cent, consumption is said to be running around 70 per cent, the fabricators having turned to using up some of the autumn-bought inventory. This would further support the theory that the current business recession is unlikely to last beyond Easter.

U. S. Agencies Loans Reveal Billion Default

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported to Congress that borrowers from 31 major government corporations and lending agencies had defaulted on \$1,053,742,488 in principal and interest payments.

The 31 agencies have lent \$24,970,549,331, the Treasury said, and their net assets are \$12,400,000,000 as compared with net liabilities of \$7,785,000,000.

RFC in Arrears

Secretary Henry Morgenthau made the report in compliance with the Senator Harry Byrd resolution approved by the Senate last session. It showed the reconstruction Finance Corporation with the largest amount of arrears payments due, \$448,787,772.

Mr. Morgenthau said the agencies had taken over \$880,905,469 in property on debts, of which the Home Owners Loan Corporation accounted for \$549,441,184.

The Secretary said in a letter of transmittal that he thought some of the objections to the use of the corporate form of organization for independent agencies might be met if Congress made provision for periodic post audits of each corporation's financial accounts and records by outside auditors.

It suggested that the Comptroller General be empowered to employ public accountants for these audits.

Another suggestion was that the agencies be required to pay the Treasury the same interest rate the Treasury pays for its money, with some exceptions.

In listing assets which showed a net excess of \$4,615,000,000 over liabilities, the report noted that difficulties were encountered in an attempt to make an independent appraisal of the assets as required by the Byrd resolution.

The contention of Senator Byrd (D) Virginia is that net assets figures as submitted by Mr. Morgenthau represent only the agencies' estimates of their assets and not necessarily the actual value which might be lower.

Acquire Mortgages

Also, the Monopoly Committee heard testimony that federal lending agencies have acquired about 40 per cent of the value of all farm mortgages.

Norman Wall, an official of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics submitted figures showing that individuals held another 40.4 per cent of the \$7,071,000,000 debt in 1939, while life insurance companies held 12.6 per cent and commercial banks 7.3 per cent.

Mr. Wall said that approximately 3 per cent of the nation's farm acreage was owned by life insurance companies or state and federal lending agencies at the beginning of 1938.

Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D), Wyoming, commented that such agencies were rapidly becoming the largest owners of the nation's farms, "to the detriment of the individual farmer."

Bank Clearings Are

5.3 P. C. Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lincoln Day holiday cut sharply into check clearances in the United States during the week ended February 14, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of \$4,212,548,000 was \$1,177,256,000 less than the preceding full week's figure and was also 5.3 per cent under \$4,447,565,000 in the comparable five-day week last year.

New York recorded the sixth consecutive year-to-year decline, dropping 13.1 per cent to \$2,371,648,000 from \$2,728,992,000 last year.

The total at outside cities, however, increased to \$1,840,900,000 for a gain of 7.1 per cent from \$1,718,573,000 a year ago.

Moderate percentage declines from the comparable 1939 week appeared at Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Louisville. Higher were Seattle 59.1 per cent, Baltimore 20.1, Detroit 17.5, Minneapolis 16.8, Philadelphia 14.6, Portland, Ore., 14.5, Pittsburgh 12.8.

Chicago clearings of \$266,000,000 represented a gain of 7.3 per cent from \$247,900,000 a year ago.

Auto Output Still

Above Year Ago

DETROIT (AP)—Automotive News in a weekly survey of production plant activity said that the output of cars and trucks for the current week would number 97,751 units compared with a revised total of 98,555 last week and 81,822 turned out this week a year ago.

It placed General Motors' output at 38,423 units this week against 38,284 last week and 33,515 this week last year. Chrysler output was estimated at 24,275 cars and trucks against 23,535 last week and 20,080 this week a year ago.

Ford assemblies this week were estimated at 19,360 against 21,585 last week and 18,250 this week a year ago.

Canadian Tire Earnings Off TORONTO (CP)—Operating profit of combined companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939, was reported by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, limited, as having totaled \$2,204,249 compared with \$2,757,587 the previous year. Net earnings are reported equivalent to \$5.25 per share compared with \$7.49 for 1938.

Morgan & Co. Will Incorporate As a State Bank on April 1

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—J. P. Morgan & Co., the nation's dominant private banking house for many years, will end its private banking partnership and incorporate the business under state laws as J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., on April 1.

J. P. Morgan will head the new institution, which will have a paid-in capital of \$20,000,000 and a paid-in surplus of \$20,000,000.

Morgan broke a precedent of long standing yesterday by personally distributing the announcement to the press. He assured questioners he had no thought of retiring and hoped to take an active part in the business for many more years.

The announcement said, in part: "The business of J. P. Morgan & Co. and its predecessor firms was established 89 years ago. For the late J. Pierpont Morgan, father of the present head of the house, throughout the intervening years, the firm has continued, on a gradually expanding scale, to conduct a general banking business. The adoption now of the corporate form has been determined upon by the firm, after long deliberation, and to perpetuate the business and to broaden its usefulness."

The present New York partners will become directors of the new firm. Retirement of the institution as a stock exchange member will be necessitated by the incorporation. The way will be opened for public ownership of the stock, although no public offering is contemplated at present. The new firm will be able to function as trustee, not now possible under state law governing private bankers.

Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, constituent part of J. P. Morgan & Co. since 1871, will become a separate firm. It will continue all its present type of business except deposit banking and will hold membership of the New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb Exchange and Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Its main office will be in Philadelphia, but it will maintain a New York office.

Under a partnership, the passing of any individual partner dissolves the firm and necessitates the writing of a new partnership agreement. Under the state banking laws, an incorporated trust company may exist in perpetuity.

Keep London, Paris Interests

Partners are individually and severally liable for all obligations of the partnership, and the liability is unlimited. But under the corporate form, the liability is limited to the capital contribution of the individual security holder. If one of the original incorporators passes on, his stock may be sold by the estate to anyone it chooses.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., will

continue the interests held by the present firm in Morgan, Grenfell & Co., Ltd., of London, and Morgan & Cie, of Paris.

It was not indicated whether the new firm would become a member of the Federal Reserve System, which automatically would bring the bank within the circle of those institutions whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The change in the status of the firm is the second major alteration since the depression. When the bank act of 1933 prohibited banks from engaging in the underwriting of corporate securities, the firm divested itself of this business. A short time later, Morgan Stanley & Co. was organized, with capital contributed by the Morgan partners, to do underwriting.

However, no present partners own any common stock in Morgan Stanley, but they hold preferred. These holdings will remain the personal property of the individuals and will not enter into the capital organization of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc.

J. P. Morgan, senior partner of the firm, and son of its late founder, had a 9.1 per cent participation in the firm's capital according to most recent information made public by the Securities & Exchange Commission.

Assets of \$671,000,000

As of last December 30, J. P. Morgan & Co. reported total assets of \$671,578,699. Capital was listed at \$20,000,000. Surplus and partners' balances total \$19,156,140.

The accuracy of the SEC figures, relative to proportionate shares, was challenged by George Whitney, a principal partner, when they were presented by the SEC to the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington less than two months ago. However, Mr. Whitney did not offer other figures.

Thomas W. Lamont, who, with Mr. Whitney, in recent years has been one of the most active members of the partnership, was represented in the same figures as having (with his son, Thomas S. Lamont) an interest of 34.8 per cent, or more than one-third.

Mr. Whitney and Arthur M. Anderson, another partner, were listed as each having 1.9 per cent interest each.

Another leading partner, Russell C. Leffingwell, former Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, was listed as having a 6.1 per cent interest; Francis D. Bartow as having a 2.9 per cent interest; H. P. Davison as having a 1.2 per cent interest; and Charles D. Dickey as having a 0.9 per cent interest.

Several changes have been made in the partnership since those figures were first compiled.

N. E. Mutual Life Assets Showed A Good Gain in 1939

Payments to policyholders of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company and their beneficiaries amounted to \$39,000,000 in 1939, according to an announcement by President of the company George W. Smith.

"Twenty-five millions, or 64 per cent of all benefit payments, went to living policyholders as matured endowments, dividends, cash values and annuities.

"For the fifth consecutive year," Mr. Smith reported, "the company's membership, as shown by insurance in force, continued to exceed all previous records. A total of \$123,000,000 of new insurance was purchased in 1939 under 32,486 policies, and the total insurance in force now amounts to \$1,573,000,000, a gain of 30 per cent since 1929. More than half of the new life insurance taken out last year was purchased by persons under 36.

"The fact that the amount of insurance lapsed was the lowest since 1928 is striking evidence of the increasing importance of place which life insurance holds in the minds of our policyholders."

Thirty-three million dollars were added to assets last year, bringing the total to \$468,000,000. The liabilities which this sum represents consist mainly of specific reserves calculated for each policy according to standard actuarial proceeds of policies left with the company for payment in installments, policyholders' dividends, and deposits of premiums or interest made in advance.

Marshall Field's 1939 Net \$1.92 Share; \$1.33 in '38

CHICAGO (AP)—Marshall Field & Company reported 1939 consolidated net profit of \$4,636,558, compared with \$3,492,238 in 1938. Earnings for 1939, based on the capitalization after completion of the recent financial reorganization and after provision for present preferred dividend requirements, equaled approximately \$1.92 a share on 1,943,763 shares of common stock outstanding. Earnings for 1938 on the same basis, for comparative purposes, were approximately \$1.33 a common share. Each division of the merchandising concern increased its net operating profit for the year.

Earnings of the retail division totaled \$5,320,933 against \$3,940,099 in 1938. The manufacturing division returned a net of \$725,319 compared with \$138,165 the previous year while the real estate division operating net was \$385,806 against \$209,968 in 1938.

Half of Customers Of Exchange Favor Federal Regulation

NEW YORK (AP)—About half of 1,000 customers of New York Stock Exchange firms whose views were solicited on many phases of stock exchange work believe in some form of government regulation of exchange activities.

This was made known by the exchange in releasing results of a second survey of public opinion of the trading institution conducted by Elmo Roper.

The survey also disclosed that more than 56 per cent of the 900 men and 100 women customers of member firms canvassed believe that brokerage business standards are on a par with those of the average business institution. More than 42 per cent rated brokers' standards higher than general business, and 7.3 per cent graded them lower.

Some of the specific information gathered from the survey included: 47 per cent favored present or more stringent government regulation of the stock exchange; 34.2 per cent wanted some government regulation but less than now; 15.2 per cent wanted the government to let the exchange alone; 54.9 per cent wanted margin trading controlled rigidly, and 32.4 per cent preferred no discrimination against the margin trader.

Engineering Awards 9 P. C. Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the short week ended Tuesday, which included Lincoln's birthday holiday, totaled \$38,389,000, or 9 per cent less than the corresponding week last year, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private contracts were 5 per cent greater than a year ago, but public construction awards were 16 per cent less.

For the first seven weeks of 1940, engineering awards totaled \$350,831,000, or 23 per cent less than in the same period last year. The latter figure, however, was unseasonably high, due to the closing date set for PWA contracts. The latest private construction total topped a year ago by 35 per cent.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk.	Year Ago
Private	\$14,200,000	\$13,570,000
State and Municipal	17,784,000	23,283,000
Federal	4,405,000	3,635,000
Total	36,389,000	40,410,000

Java Sugar Exports Rise NEW YORK—Sugar exports by Java during 1939 reached 1,347,780 long tons, a 27.7 per cent increase over 1938 and the highest figure since 1932 when the shipments totaled 1,478,172 tons according to advices received by Lamson & Co.

Advertisers Take Bows At Annual Dinner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The effect of advertising upon America is as important socially as it is industrially, because it is the medium through which a whole nation quickly learns of the latest aids to civilized living, thus fostering a higher standard of living, according to Ralph Starr Butler, Vice-President of the General Goods Corporation.

Speaking at the annual Advertising Awards dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here Mr. Butler declared that advertising made news and entertainment available to millions at a trifling cost; that it created the volume sales that made low unit prices possible and helped give to all products which would otherwise be reserved for the few.

Benson Honored

At the dinner, attended by more than 300 advertising and publishing executives, John Benson, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, was awarded the gold medal for his services to advertising. Silver medals also were presented to Mr. Butler and to Mason Britton, Vice-Chairman of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. In addition, 13 bronze medals were awarded in six other classifications.

Founded by Edward Bok, the awards were administered by the Harvard School of Business Administration from 1924 to 1930. Since 1935, they have been conducted under the sponsorship of Advertising and Selling Magazine. Entries for the present awards were said to have topped those of previous years, there being 1,064 complete campaigns, representing 8,003 individual advertisements.

In the organization presentations, the medal award for advertising as a social force went to the General Electric Company, while N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc., received honorable mention for its Ford Motor Company advertisements. Young and Rubicam, Inc., received a medal award for its advertisements for The Borden Company in the field of excellent advertisements in national magazines, while J. Sterling Getchell, Inc., received honorable mention for its Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., work in the national newspaper campaign field.

Macy Mentioned

In the category of local advertisements in newspapers, R. H. Macy and Company, Inc., received honorable mention, while the same award went to Fuller and Smith and Ross, Inc., for their Aluminum Company of America work in advertisements in business publications.

In association advertising first place went to Erwin Wasey and Company, Inc., for its Air Transport Association work, and honorable mention to Newell-Emmett Company, Inc., for its savings banks of Manhattan, Bronx and Western advertisements.

Lord and Taylor received the medal award for layout, art and typography, by excellence in advertising, while N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc., received honorable mention for its Lincoln Motor Company work. Young and Rubicam, Inc., also was accorded honorable mention for its Packard Motor Car Company work, and a medal award for excellence of commercial announcements in its "Jell-O" work for General Foods Sales Co., Inc.

Rock Island Plans \$20,400,000 Issue

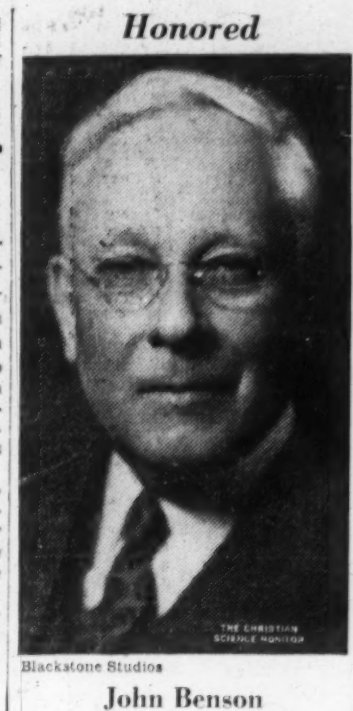
WASHINGTON (AP)—Trustees of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to renege outstanding equipment trust certificates in order to effect a substantial saving in interest.

The Rock Island trustees proposed to issue \$20,400,000 of 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates in order to pay off \$20,413,500 of outstanding 3½ per cent certificates. The outstanding certificates would be called for retirement at par and accrued interest.

Subject to approval of the ICC, the Rock Island has arranged to sell the certificates to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and Associates at 100.815 per cent of par.

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Tax Consultants
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PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



John Benson
President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies

Quebec Province Plans Two Loans Of \$65,000,000

MONTREAL (CP)—Provincial Treasurer J. Arthur Mathewson announced details of two loans by Quebec Province totaling \$65,000,000, a step by the government in its reorganization of Quebec finances.

Mr. Mathewson said the first bond issue of \$25,000,000 already has been disposed of privately. He said it was a three-year issue, callable, drawing 2½ per cent and sold at par.

The second issue sold to a syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada and managed by the former was made up of 8½-year and 15-year bonds.

The 8½-year non-callable bonds draw 3½ per cent and will be sold at 99¼ while the 15-year issue, callable on and after Feb. 15, 1952, draws 3¾ per cent and will be sold at 98¼. Both are dated Feb. 15.

Rubber Consumption Rises 18.9 P. C. In Month of January

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp increase in the consumption of crude rubber by American manufacturers during January was reported by the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc.

January consumption was 54,978 long tons, an increase of 13.5 per cent over December and 18.9 per cent over January, 1939.

Gross imports in January were 72,496 long tons, an increase of 1.5 per cent over December and 8.5 over the previous January.

The association estimated domestic stocks on Jan. 31 at 158,839 long tons, an increase of 11.8 per cent over the stocks on Dec. 31 but 29.9 per cent lower than the supply on Jan. 31, 1939. Crude rubber output on Jan. 31 was 90,285 tons, compared with 91,095 at the end of December.

Reclaimed rubber consumption for January was estimated at 17,596 tons, production at 20,447 tons, and stocks on hand Jan. 31 at 25,530 tons.

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A Three Part Series of 36 Articles from March 4 to April 13, 1940

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"How the World Laughs Through a Crisis"—twelve examples of how modern wit and humor have weathered tense times.

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Listed New York Bond
and New York Curb
QuotationsPersonal Loans
By Insurance
Units Scanned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The chairman of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company testified before the Monopoly Committee today that he had borrowed money from three other life insurance companies at about the same time their officers borrowed similar amounts from Lincoln National.

Arthur Hall, executive of the Ft. Wayne, Ind., company, asserted that what committee counsel referred to as "cross lending" was coincidence and did not rest on any kind of "gentlemen's agreement" between the officers of the respective companies.

The Lincoln National is one of the 26 largest American companies currently being studied by the committee.

All of the loans were secured by stock of the companies, Mr. Hall testified, and the money was repaid. He borrowed the money, he said, to take up bank loans and thereby obtain a lower interest rate and longer terms.

Mr. Hall testified that he borrowed \$50,000 from the People's Life Insurance Company of Frankfort, Ind., on Oct. 10, 1929 and that Thomas P. Ryan, chief counsel of the Lincoln National, borrowed \$50,000 from People's National, 8, 1929, Mr. Ryan's loan, Mr. Hall said, was still outstanding.

"Was there any relation between these two loans, or was it coincidence that they were made in the same amount at about the same time?" Gerhard A. Gesell, committee counsel, asked.

"No relation whatever," the witness replied.

Three days before the Ryan loan, he added, Lincoln National loaned \$25,000 to the president of the People's.

Mr. Hall said he borrowed another \$50,000 from the American Central Life Insurance Company in October of 1929 and that Harry R. Wilson, an official of the American Central, borrowed \$50,000 from the Lincoln National in December of the same year.

"Was it coincidence that Mr. Wilson sought a loan of the same amount that you borrowed?" Mr. Gesell asked.

"Purely," the witness answered. "Nothing was said about borrowing from us for a long time after it was agreed to make the loan to me."

Mr. Hall said that the company had obtained approval of the Indiana attorney general for making collateral loans secured by stock of other insurance companies.

"Why didn't you borrow from your own company?" Mr. Gesell inquired at one point.

"Why, I can't borrow from my own company—it's illegal," the witness replied.

Mr. Gesell also questioned Hall about the Lincoln National's purchase of the reinsurance business of the American Life Insurance Company of Chicago for \$300,000.

In both cases, the witness said, he borrowed the necessary money from the bank, purchased the business and resold it to Lincoln National at no profit. As collateral for the bank loans, he said, he put up a contract given him by Lincoln National for payment of a percentage of the renewal premiums on the business. These payments, he added, retired the loans.

By this method, he conceded, it was not necessary for the company to reduce its surplus or incur a direct liability against it.

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Selling in \$1000

High Low 2:00

3 3/4's 47 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2

3 1/2's 46 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2

3 1/4's 45 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2

3 1/2's 44 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2

3 1/4's 43 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2

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3 1/4's 0 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2

3 1/2's 0 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

Selling in \$1000

High Low 2:00

3 3/4's 47 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2

3 1/2's 46 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2

3 1/4's 45 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2

3 1/2's 44 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2

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3 1/2's 42 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

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3 1/2's 4 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2

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3 1/2's 2 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2

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New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

Selling in \$1000

High Low 2:00

3 3/4's 47 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2

3 1/2's 46 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2

3 1/4's 45 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2

3 1/2's 44 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2

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3 1/2's 40 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2

3 1/4's 39 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2

Farm Problem Becomes One For U. S. Insurance Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

the handful of huge insurance companies. And John Jones, living in a far-away city, is actually a farmer though he is entirely unaware of the fact.

Interest in Farm Problem

"In other words, life insurance companies," observed Chairman O'Mahoney of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, "are interested in the farm problem in a way that is entirely new."

Interest in the farm problem, holding as they do a perfectly tremendous amount of farm land in complete ownership, and holding mortgages upon a very much larger amount, are more deeply interested than probably any other institution except the Farm Credit Administration in helping the farmer solve the farm problem. Is that correct?"

"I believe you are right," replied witness William G. Murray, Professor at Iowa State College.

This discovery of the city folks' investment in the farm problem via life insurance with the broader picture of the interrelation of various parts of the country, was the highlight of continuing testimony into the life insurance problem. Hours of statistics simply gave the factual background to the generalization of Senator O'Mahoney. It showed also the tremendous investment that the 26 big life insurance companies with total assets of about \$24,000,000,000 have made in farm lands, particularly in Iowa and adjacent states. Just as investment assets are primarily concentrated in these 26 companies, largely dominated by the five at the top, so their own investment in farm mortgages and farm ownership is largely concentrated in and around the flat loamy soil of Iowa. Investment is concentrated there. Some New England States have not a dollar of life insurance investment in them, and this is also true of the South.

Insurance Figures

To get the scale of the matter, the 26 big life insurance companies now have over \$24,000,000,000 of policies, which means that millions of Americans are concerned by the companies' investment in farm lands. In 1929 these companies owned \$1,787,000,000 worth of farm mortgages. After agriculture had been "put through the wringer," they owned only \$743,000,000 of mortgages in 1933, but many of the farms had been foreclosed, so they owned the farms instead of the mortgages. The farm real estate which they owned outright rose from \$81,000,000 to \$529,000,000, with another \$81,000,000 owned under contract for sale.

"In other words," asked Senator O'Mahoney, "life insurance companies and the Federal Government, through its various agencies are rapidly becoming the largest owners of farm lands to the disadvantage of the individual?"

Economic Conditions

"It is a development following the adverse economic conditions affecting the farmers," replied Norman J. Wall of the Department of Agriculture, the witness at the time.

"Oh yes, I am not trying to seek the cause or attribute distress. This is a condition that exists."

"That is perfectly true," replied Mr. Wall.

So interested was Iowa in the Temporary National Economic Committee investigation that yesterday both its Senators and one Iowa Representative sat in at the investigation, and they were joined by Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska.

"Life insurance agencies are among the largest land owners in the country," Gerhard A. Gesell, TNEC Counsel, said in the midst of one batch of his statistics. Between the World War and 1929 the companies competed in Iowa, and the rich neighboring farm States, for mortgages. "As landlords these companies have become farm managers," he added.

Coupled with the problem is the continued growth of farm tenancy. "A larger and larger per cent of lands which have been mortgaged are coming into the ownership of institutions which have made the loans," observed Senator O'Mahoney at one point.

Farm Mortgages

Figures show that 34 per cent of the country's farms are now mortgaged. Back in 1928, as an illustration of life insurance concentration in Iowa, the companies owned 40 per cent of the farm mortgages in that one state.

The insurance companies entered the north central farm field from 1922 to 1928, leading Senator O'Mahoney to remark that they had "bailed out" the individuals and the commercial banks in that period.

"Yes," remarked Mr. Murray, "and then during 1933 and 1934 Congress provided an agency to bail out the insurance companies."

"Who is going to bail the Government out?" demanded Leon Henderson of the Securities Exchange Commission.

"That is a question I don't exactly have the answer to," said Mr. Murray smiling.

Bailing Out the Debt

"To put it less facetiously; basically the product of the soil is going to bail out the debt, isn't that it? Doesn't that rest on the question of whether the farmer gets an adequate return for what he produces?"

Others agreed, and Senator O'Mahoney added:

"Is it not possible that if we succeeded in raising the farm interest to the level prior to the depression that this problem would gradually work itself out?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Murray.

"And so the TNEC found itself back again to the question of John Jones, who will be aided, although he doesn't in the least know it, by the prosperity of the farmers in whose land his agent, the life insurance company has in-

vested vast sums. This is one more aspect of the life insurance story being investigated by the TNEC. Every study so far emphasizes the extraordinary new position which the relatively few companies play, in accepting the savings of millions of thrifty individuals, and concentrating their wealth for re-investment in first mortgage on farms, industry, railroads, utilities and other basic fields.

Monopoly hearing testimony: Financial Page.

Communist Aide Faces Prison For Passport Misuse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Robert William Wiener, also known as Welwel Warsow, Financial Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, will be sentenced by Federal Judge John C. Knox on Tuesday, following his conviction yesterday of misuse of an American passport.

Mr. Wiener, who entered this country in March, 1914, using the name of Warsow, was convicted of having obtained a passport in 1936, falsely stating that his name was Wiener; that he had been born in Atlantic City, N. J., and that he had never lived outside of this country.

Mr. Wiener is at liberty under \$10,000 bail. He faces a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a \$2,000 fine. His conviction follows that of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party here.

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Russian Orders Placed in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Russian buyers have placed two orders for industrial equipment with American companies, it is learned in well-informed quarters.

Clark Bros., subsidiary of Dresser Manufacturing Company, Bradford, Pa., was understood to have booked an order for gasoline engine compressors to be used in the Russian oil fields. This order was believed to total about \$2,000,000.

Another for a steam turbine and other equipment, was reported placed with Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

These orders following recent disclosures that the Soviets were taking substantial quantities of American copper and other metals at Mexican and Pacific ports for shipment via the Pacific Ocean and Trans-Siberian Railway.

Air Force Losses Of Britain, 663

LONDON (AP)—Official figures on British Air Force losses have been swelled to 663, including 534 known dead and 129 missing, as the Air Ministry Feb. 14 issued its nineteenth casualty list of the war.

The list, which contained 49 new names, disclosed that 135 men have been killed in action while 399 have been lost on active service. The total does not include wounded fliers and those known to be prisoners in Germany.

Of the new losses, nine were listed as killed in action, 3 missing and believed killed in action, one succumbed to wounds, 7 missing, and 29 perished on active service.

Reich Trade Rules Backed in Study

BERLIN (AP)—The authoritarian system of managing business and forcing trade to disregard many accepted economic laws was lauded Feb. 15 in a survey by DNB, German official news agency, of wartime price structures in various European countries.

The agency reported a rise of one half of 1 per cent in German wholesale prices in the first four months of war and gave these figures for other countries: Great Britain, 23.2 per cent; France, 15 to 20 per cent; Belgium, 33.5 per cent; Denmark, 28.8 per cent; Sweden, 19.5 per cent; Norway, 18.2 per cent; and Switzerland, 16.5 per cent.

The increase in Germany was blamed on rising costs of commodities Germany still buys abroad.

Report by Germans Called Propaganda

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons yesterday that a report on its secret session of Dec. 13, which appeared in the German newspaper Hamburger Fremdenblatt "had been put together purely for propaganda purposes."

He said it was "not based on any authentic information."

There was a roar of laughter when Laborite J. J. Davidson asked:

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal confidential service, low cost. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35¢ a line. Minimum space three lines. Application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LATE PACKARD limousine for trip, day or month; owner driver. T. R. MITCHELL, P. O. Box 101, Dedham, Mass., or Phone Dedham 0765.

DANCING

THE LATEST STYLISH BALL ROOM DANCING Taught in a friendly social atmosphere. Come and join our class. Tuition \$10.00. Phone for particulars TR. 7-9400. THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 13 West 7th St., New York.

DRESSMAKING

BEST JANE WOODWARD, 29 Commercial St., Boston. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling, etc. Reasonable.

KATHERINE LILLEY, formerly at Hotel Americana, now located 220 Commercial St., original designer, dressmaker, will go out by day; prices reasonable. Call 0771.

FARMS FOR SALE

\$2200—Cott farm on black road between Haverhill and Exeter. 18 acres, wood lot and 1000 ft. of water. \$1000 cash and mortgage. DR. FRANCIS E. PARK, 172 Commercial St., Boston, Tel. 215.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS, ETC. CAPITOL, 2832 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SELLING out 9-room apartment furnishings. Antique and modern. 1000 ft. of water and electric refrigerator. 88 Ivy St., Brookline, Mass. 4.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Good gardener; flowers, vegetables and small shrubs on 1-acre private estate. Write to MRS. E. K. MANN, Derby, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY, expert stenographer. Write experience, background. Must be Christian Scientist. Write Box D-3, Suite 1550, 600 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A Home Meeting the Individual Need. Established 1922—ALBERT C. FILLER, JR. Tel. Verona 8-3447.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING. DIAMOND MOUNTING and REPAIRING. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON. To the Right Honorable Thomas V. Lyons requests permission to use a gasoline engine of 27 H.P. at 33 Neponset River Rd., Dorchester, Ward 12.

It is hereby ordered that any person who is given by the petitioner to all parties interested in the above proceedings may be heard by the Commissioner in writing. Said petition is filed in the City of Boston, Massachusetts. JAMES H. MOONEY, Building Commissioner.

MOVING AND STORAGE

It is a privilege to serve the members of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 146 Harvard St., Boston, Tel. 2-2800.

National Movers of Boston

Wanted: Full or part time, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured reliable couriers. Modern equipment. MID. 2400 Call Any Time. 129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Offices for rent on 42nd St.—Portly building. May 1 locate you! PETERSON, Wisconsin 7-4787.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 581 Park Ave., N. Y. C. 3 days a week, fully equipped. Write Box N-3, Suite 1550, 600 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

For Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAINTING & PAPERHANGING

SPECIAL WINTER PRICES—Painting, paper hanging, etc. 1000 ft. of water. 2249 or 7347. Phone Epps. 88 Harvard St., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—280 E. 21st St. (2-F). Newly decorated unfurnished front room, suit bath, kitchen, refrigerator, quiet, reasonable. Opposite Third Church, 1st Avenue, Sat. Sun. Local. Tel. 4-6182.

hotel MINERVA

214 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Opp. The Mother Church. A convenient place to stop when in Boston.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Spring Flowers in Great Profusion at Moderate Prices. G. C. Anderson & Sons. 301 Mass. Ave. Arlington. Tel. 300-3001. Medford Branch 242 High St. Med. 9009.

See the new Ford V-8 for big value features at a pleasingly low price. CHAS. B. PERHAM, 295 BROADWAY, ARL. 2438.

WHITCOMB'S Golden Gurnsey Milk raised in Littleton, Mass. Carried by James O. Holt, 14 Pleasant St., ARL. 0580. Dairy Products for Every Meal.

COLONIAL MOTORS INC. Storage—Service. 743 Mass. Avenue. Tel. ARL. 3220.

Dorothy Benham MILLINERY. ARLINGTON—603 Mass. Avenue. WALTHAM—433 Moody Street. MALDEN—147 Pleasant Street. QUINCY—1233 Hancock Street.

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MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE

Individuality—Service—Convenience. Miss Helyn Dodge LADIES' HAIR DRESSER. (Successor to Mrs. Wicken). 1272 Beacon Street, Aspinwall 9025.

For Every Flower Occasion. Telephoned. BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP. 710 WASHINGTON ST., TEL. ASP. 6004.

Winter Service Saves Summer Repairs at Beaconsfield Garage. 106 Beaconsfield Rd., Asp. 0370.

CAMBRIDGE. For information regarding local advertisers, phone 2951-9 or 4-110. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

NEW AND USED CARS. Sales and Service. HARVARD AUTOMOBILE CO. 1230 Massachusetts Avenue. TRO 9460.

RUTH EVELYN FOOD SHOP. Quality Cakes and Pastries. 33A Brattle Street, Harvard Square. 1762 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. 445 Common St., Belmont. 6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown.

ARROW DART SHIRTS. Can Your Shirt Stand a Close-Up? All shirts at a distance look more or less alike, but in a candid close-up Arrow Dart is instantly distinguishable because of its trim, good-looking, Arrow collar. \$2.25.

Harvard Cooperative Society in Harvard Square. Cambridge Trust Co. General Banking and Trust Service. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. 347 DEPOT STREET. TRUST DEPARTMENTS. MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET.

FREE DELIVERY. We Carry Burnett's Vanilla Bab-O-Knox Gelatine. Geo. H. Stockwell. Groceries—Provisions.

HAYDEN, Incorporated. Formerly First Hayden. 28 PALMER STREET. TRO 2506. HOUSE PAINTING. INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR. PAPER HANGING. Kalsomine, Glazing, etc. Glazing and Refinishing of Floors. Estimates Given.

February Specials. ANDERSON & RUFLE CO. FURNITURE. Repairing—Reupholstering. MATTRESS WORK. 30 DUNSTER STREET. TRO. 3341.

CONCORD. 'blue coal' Coke - Cleercoal - Wood. CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO. Sudbury Road. Concord 110.

February Clearance Sale. Men's and Women's Furnishings. J. P. NOURSE, Inc. Main Street. Concord.

DEDHAM. You will even find hand finished work in our inexpensive services. Dedham Custom Laundry. Dedham 0103.

D. F. MAHER CO. ESTAB. 1910. Plumbing, Heating. FURNACE WORK. NORGE HOME APPLIANCES. Same Personnel. 11 Eastern Ave., Tel. Ded. 0130. 10 Chestnut Prop. Res. Ded. 0547.

ROBERT HAMILTON & SON. Good Things to Eat. Prompt Delivery. Fair Prices. Dedham Square. Phone 0010.

FITCHBURG. "Silver Plumes" by Towle. A famous Silversmith. Use our Silver Budget plan. RICE & CO. F. W. RICE. Jewelry—Silver—Diamonds—Stationery. 200 Main Street.

MASSACHUSETTS. FITCHBURG. For information regarding local advertisers, phone 1160-9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

RED & WHITE. 1 Heavy Dual Spring Enameled Towel Holder. 1 Roll Red and White Super Dry Towels. BOTH FOR 25¢ (35¢ value).

Radio and Electrical Appliance Service. Serving Fitchburg and Communities Within a 25 Mile Radius. Consult. PAUL SCHROTH. 67 Electric Ave., Fitchburg. Tel. 2134. Reasonable Rates.

The New Ford V8 on Display. Authorized Sales and Service. Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc. 21 WILLOW STREET. Newest Winter Styles, Fabrics and Colors in Ladies' Dresses and Coats. Men's Furnishings. BARNEY ROSEN. 706 Main St. Tel. 3133.

Luncheonette. Sandwiches—Soups—Hot Specials. Breakfast—Lunch—Supper. Hand's Ice Cream. Orders taken for Parties. 108 MAIN STREET.

GLOUCESTER. WILLIAM G. BROWN. 1885 COMPANY 1940. The Department Store of the North Shore. Gloucester, Massachusetts.

GREENFIELD. There's something you need at DEMOND'S. Boxed Writing Paper, a new Fountain Pen, Bill-fold or Key-Case, a new Ribbon for your Typewriter. C. H. DEMOND & CO. Stationers. Dial 6477. Opp. Public Library.

COAL • COKE • OIL FROM GEO. A. SHELDON, INC. "Quick—Friendly Service." TEL. 3693.

FRANK N. LYMAN. Meats and Groceries. Telephone 3644. 54 Federal Street. Monarch Finer Foods.

HAVERHILL. PARK & POLLARD FEEDS. Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous. New England Coke. ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO. 15-21 Middlesex Street. TEL. 41. HAVERHILL, MASS.

Let One Call Do It All. Send your laundry and dry-cleaning together. One man calling—one bill to pay. Individual Family Laundry. 30 Middlesex Street, Bradford. Tel. 161.

Harper Method Shop. Let us individualize your spring coiffure. Harper machine and machineless permanents. Rachel H. Fisher—Ruth Twining. 38 MERRIMACK ST. TEL. 330.

FRANK E. BARNES. Member American Institute of Decorators. INTERIOR DESIGNER. 98 Merrimack St. Tel. 3472.

JOHN W. PERRY & CO. Electrical Contractors and Dealers. 12 Court Street. Tel. 1445.

Selected Meats. Groceries. Fresh Vegetables. Frosted Foods. J. K. ATWOOD. 146 WHITE STREET. PHONE 2090.

HINGHAM. Karl Crook Motor Co. A safe place to buy used cars. 1937 Packard 120 Sport Coupe. Radio and Heater. \$565. 1939 Chrysler Imperial Sedan. Radio and Heater. \$895. Hingham 1305. At The Harbor.

DYKEMAN'S MARKET. Hing. 0091-0092. Perce's Sardines. Two for 35¢. Cream of Mushroom Soup. Three for 35¢. Vegetable Salad. Two for 50¢. Swift's Products. Pard Dog Food.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

For information regarding local advertisers, phone 1160-9 a. m. to 12 m

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Single Electric Light Bulb Can Have Three Degrees of Brightness?

An ordinary electric bulb has but one degree of brightness. Its illumination results from the fact that there is a filament of very fine wire mounted within the bulb. This filament has a rather high resistance to the passage of an electric current; and when the electricity passes through the filament, the wire becomes white hot and gives off light. The wire does not burn, owing to lack of oxygen—

practically all of the air having been removed from the bulb.

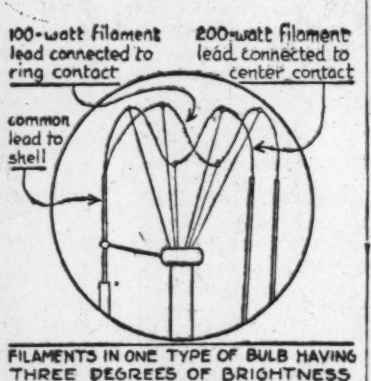
Bulbs which have three degrees of brightness have not one but two separate filaments or lengths of fine wire. Let us consider, for example, a bulb containing one filament that uses 100 watts of current and a second filament that uses 200 watts. In a circuit sequence very commonly used, the first turn of the switch closes a circuit which sends current through both filaments. Both, consequently, become white hot and give off light, and the brightness of the bulb is equal to the sum of the brightness of the two filaments, which is that of a 300-watt bulb.

The second turn of the switch stops the flow of current through the 100-watt filament, leaving the filament glowing, with the result that the brightness is that of the lighted filament, or 200 watts.

The third turn of the switch stops the flow of current through the 200-watt filament and sends it through the other, producing a brightness of 100 watts. The fourth turn of the switch turns off both filaments, and the lamp is no longer lighted. Further turning of the switch repeats the four-turn cycle indefinitely. (The order in which the filaments are illuminated may vary in switches provided by different manufacturers.)

Bulbs with filaments of 50 and 100 watts are also available, producing the following three degrees of brightness—150 watts, 100 watts, and 50 watts.

Because of the special circuits



required, special sockets and switches are needed for these three-way bulbs. They cannot be used in ordinary lamp sockets.—W. P. Keasbey.

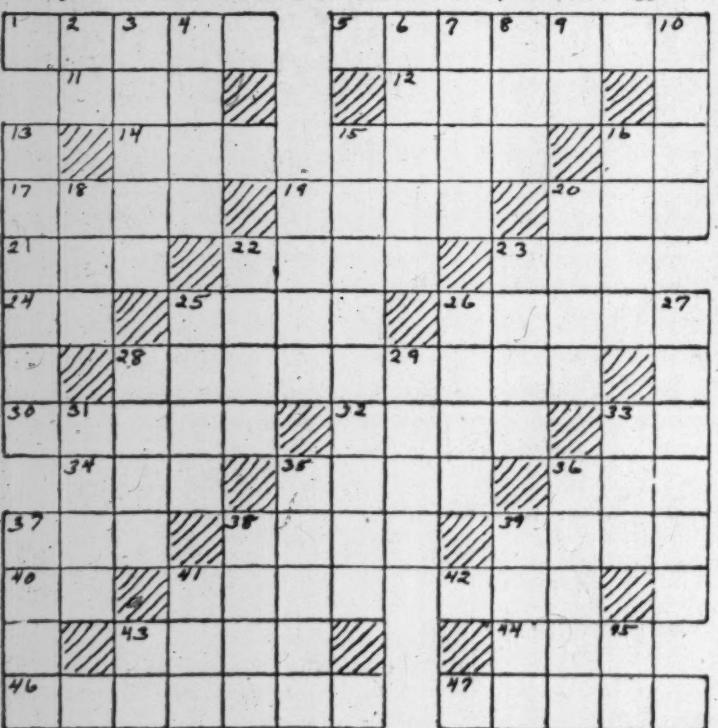
Where Would You Find—

1. The Blarney Stone?
2. The Andes?
3. The Levant?
4. The largest National Park in North America?
5. Bombay?
6. The Birthplace of Edward Grieg?
7. The Show Me State?
8. The Seine?
9. Rotten Row?
10. The Little Church Around the Corner?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Across</p> <p>1—Where was Balboa born?</p> <p>2—Who was son of Phineas and grandson of Eli (1 Sam. 4:1)?</p> <p>3—Where is Polkonia (abbr.)?</p> <p>4—What is a large European dormouse?</p> <p>5—The Gaddites were descendants of whom?</p> <p>6—Would kangas be a frog, hawk, or corn?</p> <p>7—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?</p> <p>8—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?</p> <p>9—What would you get from a courtier (abbr.)?</p> <p>10—Who was Noah's second son?</p> <p>11—What copper coin would you spend in Afghanistan?</p> <p>12—A burka is worn, read, or sung—what?</p> <p>13—To utter.</p> <p>14—What is a suffix forming verbs?</p> <p>15—What is French equivalent of John?</p> <p>16—What tribe was routed by Chedorlaomer (Gen. 14:9)?</p> <p>17—What is a commune of West Flanders, Belgium?</p> <p>18—What river flows through Lake Geneva?</p> <p>19—What ancient stringed instrument was plucked with the fingers?</p> <p>20—Who was first-born of Judah?</p> <p>21—What river of Sweden flows to Gulf of Bothnia?</p> <p>22—What is name of a South American brood?</p> <p>23—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?</p> <p>24—Era.</p> <p>25—What is used for uniting substances?</p> <p>26—What Italian painter and poet was born in 1819?</p> <p>27—Trino, Italy, is near what river?</p> <p>28—Who discovered Cape of Good Hope?</p> <p>29—What is capital of Brazil?</p> <p>30—What article of diet symbolizes hospitality in Bible times?</p> <p>31—What is an African antelope?</p> <p>32—The son of Zeus and Leto (poet).</p> <p>33—What is a commune of Netherlands?</p> | <p>Down</p> <p>1—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?</p> <p>2—With whom did Jacob wrestle?</p> <p>3—Who was spy from tribe of Issachar?</p> <p>4—To be famous as what?</p> <p>5—What is a Biblical symbol of strength, power, glory, or pride?</p> <p>6—What was one of southernmost cities of Judah (Josh. 15:31)?</p> <p>7—British (abbr.).</p> <p>8—What is often played with a net?</p> <p>9—Cottonwood is the wood of what tree?</p> <p>10—What is Conna Mack's first name?</p> <p>11—Who were the Three Kings of Cologne?</p> <p>12—What is an herb of Europe?</p> <p>13—End of a race is what?</p> <p>14—What do you call a lack of transparency in the air?</p> <p>15—Existed.</p> <p>16—Who was a companion of St. Paul?</p> <p>17—What is a kind of twilled cotton cloth?</p> <p>18—What place is headquarters of Bombay government during monsoon?</p> <p>19—What is seat of Upolu, Samoa?</p> <p>20—What is one fourth of a pint?</p> <p>21—What is capital of Latvia?</p> <p>22—What is a river of Sweden?</p> <p>23—Where was Abraham born?</p> |
|---|---|

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Saturday Night on the Farm



Monitor Camera Club from Gail B. Carney, Laurinburg, N. C. And, believe it or not, bathing in this democratic style seems to be an enjoyable adventure.

Footnotes to History

Seven U. S. Presidents Not Born U. S. Citizens

According to the Constitution of the United States, one qualification for a Presidential aspirant is that the candidate must be a natural-born citizen. Yet, since 1789 no eligible person had first seen the sun under the Star-Spangled Banner, it was necessary to insert the proviso that any person having acquired citizenship by that year was eligible.

It was not until 1836, with the election of Martin Van Buren as the eighth President, that this latter clause became operative. Seven men, therefore, served as Chief Executives who had been born subjects of the Crown. Of these, four were Virginians (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe); two were natives of Massachusetts (John Adams and John Quincy Adams); and one (Andrew Jackson) was born in the disputed border country between the two Carolinas.

Van Buren's birthplace was in the Rip Van Winkle country, at Kinderhook, New York, in 1782. This was while the 13 states were under the Articles of Confederation. Rip slept twenty years; but Martin, the "Little Magician," labored two decades, and more, with building his staircase to the White House. When, in 1836, he climbed that stairway, he found on the doorstep of the Mansion the Panic of 1837. And not all his potent magic could dispel that catastrophe.—Joseph A. Moore.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A child lost in a Detroit cinema was found after six hours sleeping under a seat. Pathetic—these fugitives from double features.

Punch: The latest idea for dining rooms is a rubber floor, four inches thick. This of course gives the carver a sporting chance that the turkey may bounce back onto the dish.

Humorist: The British Chess Congress has reopened. When a player moved after a comparatively short cogitation the cries of "Blitzkrieg!" from the spectators were immediately suppressed.

Detroit News: A Cabinet notable almost walked from the White House with the overcoat of another. The White House, of course, cannot be responsible for overcoats, or hats left in rings.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln Speaks

Great issues, history tells us, frequently turn upon small events. A choice example of this fact may be seen in Lincoln's famous Cooper Union speech in New York.

Robert T. Lincoln, coming from his home in Illinois to enter Harvard College, failed to pass his entrance examination, much to the distress of his father. Lincoln, though possessed of very little money, determined to go to the boy's assistance, and accordingly journeyed to Cambridge.

It was at this time that the Cooper Union meeting was being planned, and one of the arrangements committee, having heard Mr. Lincoln while in Illinois, suggested that he be invited to address the assembly.

Lincoln would never have gone to the expense of journeying all the way from Illinois to New York to deliver an address; but as the engagement could be met on the way back from Cambridge, he accepted. He confessed later that he feared his own small efforts would fare rather poorly in contrast to oratory from the many famous men who were expected.

So obscure was Lincoln's fame in the East that William Cullen Bryant, presiding officer of the meeting, introduced him with these words: "We shall next have the pleasure of hearing from Mr. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, of whom some of you have undoubtedly heard."

Several minutes of howling and hisses from the audience proved this to be true. Then Mr. Lincoln began to speak. And when he had finished, there was little doubt among those present that the Presidential nomination would be his.

Vocations

Temporary Fireplaces

In many dwellings, especially apartments converted from private homes, the fireplace seems to have become a thing of the past. During the last Christmas season an ingenious young man turned this lack to his own gain, and gladdened the hearts of many children. He built and sold "temporary fireplaces."

Built them of wallboard over a sturdy frame of crating lumber, completed the task with a clever paint job; and the structures resembled the real thing, while red tissue paper inside with a light beneath stimulated fire. There was ample space at the top to pin several stockings.

Undoubtedly many of those sold last year will be put into service again next Christmas.—S. M., Davenport, Iowa.

Salute!



Monitor Camera Club from G. Estabrook, Berkeley, Calif. This well-trained cat salutes when hungry.

Daily Quotation

ALL that stands between most men and the top of the ladder is the ladder.—ANON.

Oil From Texas

Pipelines transport gas from the Texas Panhandle to sections of 14 States, including Texas.

In Lighter Vein

The Elevator

The little country girl went shopping in the big city with her mother and had her first ride in an elevator.

"Did you enjoy it," asked her father.

"Yes, but it was so funny, Dad," answered the child. "When we went into the little house, the upstairs came down!"

Just the Thing!

He was showing a friend around his ultra-modern house.

"There are lots of points about it that I like," said the candid friend, "and there are some that I do not understand. Why, for instance, the round hole in the front door?"

Certainly, Madam

Bride: "I would like to open an account at this bank, please."

Teller: "We shall be very glad to accommodate you. What amount do you wish to deposit?"

Bride (smiling): "Oh, I mean a regular charge account, such as I have at the department stores."—Wall Street Journal.

School

A Boston man has a son who has just entered school. He was supposed to be enjoying it, but one morning he walked into the dining room where his father was having breakfast, and remarked: "I'm tired of going to school, Pop."

"Why?" asked the father. "What is your objection to going to school?"

"Oh," answered the boy, "it breaks up the day so."—American Boy.

Higher Rank

Connoisseur: "I have a Sargent painting in my home."

Friend: "What's nothing. I have a general housecleaning in mine."

Did Work All Right

"That new saw I bought is worthless," he stormed, "why, it wouldn't cut butter."

His small son Tommy looked up in surprise. "Oh yes, it would, dad," he exclaimed earnestly. "Why, Ted and I saw a whole brick in two with it this morning in no time."—Portland Express.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Shelter

Houston, Texas. During the recent cold wave in the South, many families suffered because of inadequate heating facilities. The Mayor of Houston ordered the City Auditorium kept heated and open for anyone needing refuge from the cold; and notices to that effect were placed in the newspapers.

Not to be outdone by the Mayor, a woman who owns two small vacant houses, advertised that she would give free rent for the remainder of the winter to anyone needing these homes, the only requirement being that the occupants need them. She also suggested that there might be others with vacant properties willing to give the same shelter to those in need.

Where Would You Find—

1. It is in Blarney Castle, County Cork, Ireland.
2. A mountain range in western South America.
3. The eastern Mediterranean and the coast of Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt.
4. Jasper Park in Alberta, Canada; 4,200 sq. mi. Yellowstone is the next largest, 3,438 sq. mi.
5. A seaport city of India; pop. 1,181,383 (1926).
6. Bergen, Norway, in 1843.
7. Missouri.
8. A French river, emptying into the English Channel, on which Paris is located. It is 478 miles long.
9. This is a famous bridge path and promenade in London.
10. The church of the Transfiguration in New York City.

By LE PELLEY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Cousin Again



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Boy, Oh Boy!



By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—Welcome, Wanderer!



By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1940

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America's Finnish Front

The Finns were not expected to hold off the Red Army for more than a few days; they have done so for two and a half months. But the news from the Mannerheim Line today should awaken some of those who have become accustomed to hearing about the Finns capturing one Russian division after another. Today Helsingfors concedes that the Russians have reached Summa.

We trust that with this news before them Americans, and particularly the House of Representatives, will not rest complacently upon the assumption that the Finns seem to get along very well without the loan recently approved by the Senate and now waiting sanction by the House. Speedy action on this loan is about the least that Americans can do at a time when any bit of encouragement may help to hold a front which literally is a bulwark of civilization.

American supplies cannot be made at once available in Finland although there are reports that the 44 planes released to the Finns by the Navy are now nearing the scene of conflict. But American action now can be of immediate encouragement to a little nation which is fighting desperately for ideals and interests in which America has a stake.

One such encouragement would be more definite effort to stop American copper supplies going to Russia. Another would be quick approval of the loan to Finland. We trust that more bad news from the Finnish front will not be required to produce action on both these American fronts.

John Harvard's Donation

In his report to the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, President Conant takes a "glance backward over the shoulder" and sees in the perspective of three hundred years the "mere handful of students" gathered for the opening of the first undergraduate year. (It was not then Harvard or even a college, but the "Public School at Newtown," presently to be endowed with money and a library by John Harvard and named after him.)

Four years later nine of the handful graduated and the Class of 1642 headed the long procession of Harvard alumni. The Class of 1942, now Sophomores, will be something more than a hundred times as many. What was then the College, with one building, for the education of the English and Indian youth in knowledge and godliness, is now the University of schools and faculties and research units and museums.

It was a local group that gathered for the opening of the Public School at Newtown; in 1852 the undergraduates in Harvard College numbered 319, of whom about 25 per cent came from outside Massachusetts; in 1939 the students enrolled in the College and in the various schools of the University counted up to over 8,000, and about 65 per cent came from some other State. In the College less than half the undergraduate body came from New England, and John Harvard's donation functioned over a then unsuspected nation.

The donation, to be sure, was long ago used up—but it made possible what has followed. One of the results that would pleasantly surprise the donor is that in the thirty years of its existence, the Graduate School of Business Administration has loaned to deserving students \$1,224,000 (about \$500 apiece) from a revolving fund, of which sum \$1,057,000 has already been repaid.

Temptation in Straw

While the bulbs that we carefully planted last autumn continue to nest snugly beneath a suitable mulch—or snowdrifts—the merchandising spring season blooms full upon us. By calendar reckoning, the first day of spring is still some weeks off, but store windows and point-of-purchase displays are gay, with tulips, chic straw bonnets, and fetching assortments of all manner of other items bespeaking spring.

There may be those who believe that one good thing at a time, such as a season, is quite enough. Yet even they will find it hard to deny these early birds of spring trade, so engagingly out to win their way to our hearts—and our pocketbooks.

So burgeoning with joy and refreshment is the perennial season that enterprising merchandisers deserve more of our thanks than censure for coaxing us round the last corner of winter. For nothing, say the gentler ones, is so

calculated to give a woman a new outlook as a new bonnet. Men, perhaps, prefer to give golf clubs an anticipatory polish.

Certificate Plan—No Sale

It is pretty clear that Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, is talking to a difficult customer in trying to sell his Department's "certificate plan" for farm aid to the Seventy-Sixth Congress. Even another Congress is not apt to be much more friendly to it, so long as the American budgetary situation does not become a great deal better or the farm situation a great deal worse.

The certificate plan is another and more easily collectible kind of processing tax. If some "tariff equivalent" is necessary on farm products, this is probably the most cogent and workable way of financing it. But any such tax on the most staple foodstuffs and clothing materials is a tax which must be borne by all consumers, including the least able, and which may reflect unfavorably upon the producers. With prices aided by improving demand and with every penny of tax resources plainly needed for catching up with the national debt, Congress is more inclined to do away with parity payments for agriculture than to levy new taxes for supporting them, as evidenced by the recent action of the House of Representatives.

Certainly the Senate will not be justified in restoring any parity payments to the Appropriation Bill without providing the money to pay them. Looking farther ahead, farm interests probably would feel safer about the continuance of soil conservation payments—which are better accepted in public sentiment than the supplemental "parity" payments—if the soil conservation payments were supported by some earmarked tax such as the certificate plan.

As to the argument for a "tariff equivalent," which enters into all these plans, the way to make certificate plans or processing taxes clearly unnecessary is to continue the gradual scaling down of tariffs which give rise to farm relief claims.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Lieut. Ruxton Ridgely of the Maryland State Police, Sergt. William H. Webber, and two other State troopers, who faced a mob of 1,000 persons to rescue two Negro women who had been taken from the Snow Hill, Maryland, jail and threatened with lynching. The women's sole offense was living in the same house with a man being sought as a participant in the murder of a white man. It is particularly noteworthy that these officers were Southerners, especially in view of the fact that the South has, over the years, acquired an unenviable reputation for lynchings. Nor is this the first time Maryland officers have courageously faced an outraged mob. A similar instance occurred in 1933. It is always a lack of thinking, not any fundamental unkindness, that makes for mob action. No Marylander—or any other—who thought twice about the matter would seek to lynch a human being, guilty or innocent.

Industry and Elections

Hands off the 1940 election is the policy proposed for industry by C. M. Chester of the General Foods Corporation. He told a group of leading industrialists in Detroit recently that American business leaders should make no effort to influence their employees' voting.

There is evidence that the old-time, hard-boiled business baron or manufacturing mogul who turned political manipulator at election time is disappearing from the American scene. Not all manufacturers or business men ever "put the screws on" their workers, but the annals of practical politics are full of instances where they did. It was so easy to pass the word along in the plant to "know what was good for them" and to "vote right." An "or else" always lurked in the background.

But in recent years such practices have often "boomeranged." Also, we believe, more enlightened employers have come to see that "hands off" is sound industrial as well as public policy. The employer, however, should not be deprived, out of his experience as a business man and citizen, of making his voice heard on the questions of public policy, and even on candidates, if his persuasion is directed to the public rather than to the men and women whose pay envelopes he controls. That every man, whether employee or employer, should freely express his opinion and freely vote his convictions, is the requirement of genuine democracy.

Civil Service Inches Ahead

Passage recently of the Ramspeck civil service bill in the House of Representatives marks an important step forward in the continual struggle for widest possible prevalence of the merit system in United States Government personnel. It is only a step, because the bill has to pass also the Senate before it can become law, and because even after that its effect in behalf of actual nonpolitical selection would only be gradual.

Under terms of the bill, approximately 250,000 positions in the Federal service would be transferred into the "classified service" and hence become subject to civil service regulations. This would mean that the political appointees now holding these positions would be "blanketed in" to the protected status which the classified service gives. This much is a concession in order to obtain extension of the merit system. It becomes a merit system in fact only as these positions become vacated and refilled through competitive examination.

But recognizing the slowness of this process, it would be worth while to have changed the situation in which, at present, nearly one-third of the employees in the executive departments of the Government are exempt from the requirements and protections of civil service regulations. This means that approximately 300,000 jobs out of the more than 900,000 in the Government service are more or less at the disposal of political spoilsmen.

The Ramspeck bill, as it waits in the Senate, represents a slightly shorter step toward the full merit system than it might otherwise have represented by reason of the Nichols amendment. This excludes from its provision those employees who are from States, or particularly the District of Columbia, which have more than their proportionate numbers of employees.

Notwithstanding amendments and concessions, however, it will be a net gain if the Senate completes the enactment of a measure to increase the number covered by the merit system.

A Good Law to Enforce

Humane men and women will applaud Agents Fred T. Vickers and Charles E. Brown of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals whose alertness resulted in the discovery that fraudulent veterinary certificates had been issued by a man who was doing a large business in cropping dogs' ears illegally. The man was fined in two courts. The Massachusetts law does not permit the cruel practice of cutting dogs' ears to suit owners' fancy, and forbids the exhibiting of dogs so mutilated, unless a veterinarian certifies that such cropping was "reasonably necessary." A few States commendably have followed Massachusetts' example. Others would elevate their standards and do a kindness to man's faithful friend in taking a similar step.

Unlabored Musings

8. On Self-Expression

One hears a good deal about self-expression nowadays. Uplift talks include it in the advice they give to their listeners. "Learn to express yourself more," they say. "Don't just conform to a pattern which has been imposed upon you by others. Find out what it is in you that is demanding expression and seek opportunity to give it free rein."

"Sounds rather impressive," we say to ourselves. "Seems I have been misunderstood until now. From now on my latent qualities shall shine forth in full blaze and every one shall recognize my genius."

The more we think of it the more we glow with anticipatory satisfaction. It is the sort of thing that happens to the pedestrian spectator when a military band marches by. He glows inwardly, fired by the martial strains, is tempted to take step and march with them in the quest for fame and glory, "even at the cannon's mouth"—and then as the music recedes into the distance, the humdrum reasserts itself and he goes on his way content with the normal, if less exciting, role of the ordinary civilian.

The difference is that in this business of self-expression we are offered much advantage and little danger, and so decide to try it out.

But first, where is that self we were about to express, and incidentally what is it? "Who is Sylvia? What is she?" asks the poet. Is it something different from what we ordinarily are, and if not does it really need more expression than it gets at present? There is, of course, the giving of more emphasis to certain aptitudes that have hitherto blushed unseen, as when one astonishes one's friends by a burst of impassioned oratory at an unexpected moment, or by some hitherto unsuspected display of public spirit. But if this sort of thing is cultivated it will tend to lose its spontaneity. There are rocks ahead! The channel between the Scylla of cant and the Charybdis of hypocrisy is beset with danger. "Cant is the voluntary overcharging or prolongation of a real sentiment," says Hazlitt; "hypocrisy is the setting up a pretension to a feeling you never had and have no wish for."

More Than One Way to Help a Neighbor



'Take My Seat, Madam'

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Among the many interesting features of the Monitor in a recent edition the story titled: "It Began With a Little Tin Cup," was to me most enjoyable, as I am keen for saying "Thank you" for even slight courtesies or favors and for having these two appreciative words said to me. So rarely do women ever thank a man when a seat is given them on a trolley subway car that I am one of many men who seldom extend this courtesy.

Although I am nearly fourscore years of age, and still well and active, I gladly give up my seat to an elderly woman (if there are any longer such) or to a man or woman deserving special consideration, even to a young woman carrying a suitcase or many unmanageable bundles, and of course always to a man or woman holding a baby. If women would only realize what a simple "Thank you" means to most men, there would be fewer women standing.

I have a small and deeply interesting book entitled "Life's Sunshine," by Judge George H. Bruce of the New York city courts. One epigram in its pages is: "Nothing buys so much at so little cost as courtesy." I know that my complaint does not apply to all women, by any means, but my criticism is applicable to far too many of them.

Boston "TAKE MY SEAT, MADAM"

"The Right to No Union"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your editorial, "The Right to No Union," seems to me to require a challenge, and I am disappointed in not seeing one in that bright department, "Our Readers Say."

Your argument runs: "Whether union or-

ganization is valuable and necessary to workers in a given factory or industry depends largely on the kind of management and labor policies with which it is confronted." This is also the argument advanced by the totalitarian rulers to justify their suppression of all labor organizations, except the one set up by the dictator for his own purposes, a kind of glorified company union. It is probably true that no democratic State has ever been so orderly as an absolute monarchy would be with a kind and benevolent king on the throne, but aside from the little matter of finding the trustworthy autocrat the system allows of no progress for the individual.

When you say, "The right to collective bargaining needs to be kept open for cases where it is needed," I am reminded of the old proverb which quoted the price of liberty then current, and I doubt if it has fluctuated in the least.

Unless the machinery for collective bargaining is kept in running order it will not be available when most needed. There are plenty of plausible arguments against strong and permanent labor unions but they are the same as the arguments against democracy which are being so insistently suggested by those with big axes to grind.

Eric, Penna. C. D. PRESTON

American Aid to Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Senator Pittman has gone to bat with a declaration that an embargo of war materials against Japan by the United States would not lead to a war between these two countries, and I believe no truer statement was ever issued.

Instead of fomenting warfare . . . the imposing of this embargo against the military war lords of Tokyo would soon bring to a halt the degradations they are inflicting upon the Chinese people. Unable to secure the war materials so essential for them to carry out their nefarious mission, Japan would be compelled to withdraw her forces from the occupied zones, and until that is done, I am assured that there will never be any talk of a settlement by the followers of Chiang Kai-shek.

Japan's army of occupation is in a far more precarious plight than is commonly known . . . their Minister of War now states in a true Japanese fashion that they "sternly refuse to end the undeclared war against China without complete victory." . . . He even calls the Chinese campaign a "Holy War," with extirpation of the pro-Communist, anti-Japanese regime in China as a sure way to stabilize peace in the Far East.

Those forces of Chiang Kai-shek who are opposing the Japanese invaders, are not Communists. Their ideals are those of Sun Yat-sen—"Government by the people, for the people."

There was a pro-Communist party in China's armed forces comprising the 8th route army, who were in opposition to Chiang Kai-shek, but even they have turned against the invaders and now proclaim that their one objective is to drive the aggressors out of China and they ask no reward for their part in it.

The Government of Chiang Kai-shek has declared that it will never be a member of the "new order" in the Far East as outlined by Japan, and its only wish is to have peace and order restored and China's independence and democracy must once more be re-established with a guarantee from further aggression.

The United States of America can help restore peace, order and good-will in the Orient by stopping those war materials to Japan and they can be assured of one other thing—by doing so it will not create another war in this hemisphere where most nations are at one another's throats, but will be the means of securing peace in at least one part of the world.

An aggressor cannot fight if he has not sufficient war materials to endure with. Stop the supply and aggression ceases.

JAING JOEDING
Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Wide Horizon

America's Part in Peace

By David Lawrence

From an Editorial in the United States News

There is today a deeper self-interest appeal for all the belligerent peoples in making peace than in continuing the war. No body can doubt the wish of every belligerent country for the ending of this war. Then why is it not fulfilled?

The chief reason is that inter-communication of peoples is difficult though not impossible. And inter-communication is even more difficult when the messages to be exchanged do not reveal the kindness . . . and the mutual trustfulness which must precede any real negotiation for peace.

It is precisely because belligerents distrust each other that honorable mediating influences must now be mobilized. Where are such mediating influences to be found? The neutral governments of Europe are themselves almost parties to the fray. They can join the pleas for peace with earnest and sincere voices but they cannot make themselves heard above the din of battle.

Who then can do it? The Pope at Rome can. And so can the President of the United States.

But the Pope is in a sense confined within relatively narrow limits to the expression of the spirit of peace rather than to the expression of specific points for negotiating, though the time may come when precedent in this respect may have to be brushed aside in favor of the larger objective.

No such limitations circumscribe the President of the United States. He can speak for the American people and for all humanity. . . .

The mediating influence must be honest. It must be transparently sincere and dissociated from any ulterior motive that can cause either belligerent to become distrustful. . . .

It cannot be just the voice of one man who happens to be President. The voice of the whole American people must be embodied in that message. It must not be the voice of a selfish, materialistic nation seeking its own commercial advantages of a greater share in the world's wealth. It must be the unselfish voice of a people ready to do with less of the earth's bounty in order that the message which Christ [Jesus] once taught may some day be applied to the intercourse of government with government, and people with people.

Such a message cannot be effective unless the sending nation is cleansed of hate and class friction within itself, unless public men are ready to demonstrate by their behavior in domestic strife that they know how to acknowledge error, how to view objectively and fairly and impartially the conflicts of every day life and how to cease exploiting public policies for private political gain. . . .

We can send an effective Message of Peace to Europe when we can speak sincerely of honesty, of brotherly love, and of unselfishness. We crave no other nation's territory. But we cannot speak of unselfishness as long as we ourselves engage in trade wars and decline to help the rest of the world to a better realization of those economic resources of the earth which we in America have more than we need.

To the President of the United States, therefore, the world must turn as the great office from which all humanity expects today a message of transcendent power. Mr. Roosevelt is approaching the end of his second term. He must now eschew ambition. When he has done so, the message he will send to Europe will reveal that he cares more for the peace of the world than for political rewards at home. He must eschew for America, too, any ambition to dominate or rule. He will then be heard round the world as the spokesman of civilization. The President can speak now. He should speak often. The words of peace written with the indelible pen of justice and equity must inevitably penetrate to the recesses of every country.

Words can injure no one when uttered in so noble a cause. But words can avail nothing unless they come from the heart of a people ready itself to make sacrifices for the greatest crusade of all history—the crusade for a fair and just peace.

Mirror of World Opinion

No Third Term

There are three reasons why an ardent supporter of Mr. Roosevelt, such as the Courier-Journal, may find a third term undesirable. The first reason is that if Mr. Roosevelt were again a candidate the campaign of 1940 would be both bitter and trivial.

The bitterness would be a vicious personal bitterness. At a critical moment in world history the American people would waste a couple of months arguing about whether Mr. Roosevelt wants to be a dictator, whether he has megalomania or whether his children make too much money or have too many divorces. None of these subjects is relevant or important, or worthy of the serious attention of a serious people in the year 1940.

The second reason is that if Mr. Roosevelt were re-elected he would find himself the President of an angry, divided country.

All this would happen at a moment when national unity is important. We do not want to be distracted by mean, unnecessary fights at a moment when Western civilization may be imperiled.

The third, and least weighty, reason is that the country is bored with arguing about Mr. Roosevelt. The country deserves a rest from its eight-year-long acrimony over FDR. In retirement Mr. Roosevelt can be the force for liberalism, for high-mindedness in public life, which he could not be as a third-term President.—The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Ben Franklin's Reason

When Benjamin Franklin proposed, in May, 1787, that the sessions of the Constitutional Convention be opened with prayer, he was asked to explain the reason for his request.

"If a sparrow cannot fall without God's knowledge," replied the great philosopher-statesman, "how can an empire rise without His aid?"—Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah.